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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

F. B. PENNIMAN, } Editors.
RUSSELL ERRETT, }
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## CITY ITEMS.

**Remember,**
The great final sale of dry goods at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

**Cloaks, Sacques, Basques, &c.,**
Selling at less than cost, at Barker & Co.'s 59 Market street.

**Blankets and Flannels,**
Cheap, at the great closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

**Sewing Machines,**
Used but a short time, offered at a discount and warranted, by W. Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Blankets and Flannels.**
A good assortment on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
Hanson Love & Bro.

**An Opportunity**
Is offered to those seeking a lucrative and substantial investment, to purchase an interest in the Superior Iron Company, an establishment in our own midst and under the management of some of our ablest and most successful business men. See advertisement of S. S. Bryan, in another column.

**Great Closing Out Sale of Ladies' Furs.**
The best opportunity ever offered the people of Pittsburgh, to buy the best quality of Ladies' Furs of the most fashionable styles. Our stock consists of full sets Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel Water Mink, Black and Brown Sables, Ladies' Fur Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps, Gent's Fur Caps Collars and Gloves. The above Goods will be sold at a great reduction, in order to close out our Stock. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's first class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House, No. 139 Wood street.

**What the Illustrious Abernethy Said.**
"Well, sir, what's the matter," said Abernethy, the great English surgeon, to a cadaverous-looking patient, who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing serious," was the reply, my stomach and liver are out of order, that's all." "Do you call that nothing serious?" said Abernethy; "I tell you, sir, that when these two organs are out of order, as you call it, there's not a square inch of the body that is not more or less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a healthful condition." Nothing can be more true; therefore it is of the very highest importance to keep the stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the one is weak and the other irregular in its action, tone and control them with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters—the most genial vegetable Restorative and Alternative that has ever been administered as a cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease. It is recommended by distinguished surgeons and physicians of the United States Army, by officers of the army and navy, by our first authors, by eminent clergymen—in fact, by thousands of the most intelligent of every class, as an unequalled protective against epidemic and malarious diseases, and as a perfectly innocuous, but at the same time powerful, invigorant and alterative.

**Hostetter's Bitters**
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

**Fall and Winter Goods.**
It is with great pleasure we [illegible] call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

**Thomas W. Parry & Co.,**
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

**Sweet-Lips.**
Is the pretty name of the princess in the fairy tale, and every lady may be a Princess Sweet-lips, if she chooses to use the fragrance breathing Sozodont. This rare essence of innumerable aromatic herbs, removes every blemish from the teeth, gives a blush-rose tinge to the gums, and renders the mouth as pure and fresh as an infant.

**The Two Skating Parks**
Will be crowded to-day by a bright and merry throng, and the skating will be elegant. Provide your little folks with a pair of skates selected from the elegant stock to be found at James Bown's, No. 136 Wood street. He has all of the latest improved patterns. Call and see them.

**Country Merchants**
Will find full lines of prints, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, flannels, blankets, ginghams, tickings, canton flannels, barred flannels, pant stuffs, &c., at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, at much less than eastern prices.

**Carpenter Jobbing Shop.**
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
William Forrest.

**George Beaven**
Is prepared to sell all kinds of Canned Fruits, as cheap and as good as any House west of the mountains. No. 112 Federal street Allegheny City. ja4:1w

**The Great**
Final sale of dry goods at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Remember, the greatest bargains ever offered in the city are being sold there.

**Dress Goods,**
Closing out at very low prices, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets,
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

**Good Moral.**
"A stitch in time saves nine,"—but McClintock's shoes are all warranted and repaired free. 92 Federal street.

**Dry Goods.**
A full stock of all the leading makes, at the very lowest prices, on the North-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

**Seasonable**
Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, &c. A full stock, at low prices, on the North-east corner of Fourth and Market street.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

**French Merinos,**
On the North-east corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

**Dress Goods,**
Cheap, at the great closing out sale of Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

**The Great**
Closing out sale of dry goods at Barker & Co.'s 59 Market street.

**Remember,**
The great final sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

**Skates! Skates!! Skates!!!**
All varieties, at James Bown's, No. 136 Wood street.

**Sawyer's Barbers Soap**
Is nice—try it. Only thirty cents a cake.

**Our Oil Trade.**
Seven years ago, petroleum was scarcely known as an article of American commerce. Within that brief period it has become one of the important articles of our foreign trade. Thus far, nearly all the exported petroleum has been taken from Western Pennsylvania. We present a table of the shipments from Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore in 1864 and 1865 to foreign parts:

| | 1864. Gallons. | 1865. Gallons. |
|---|---|---|
| From Philadelphia | 7,760,148 | 12,714,685 |
| " New York | 21,332,974 | 14,333,586 |
| " Boston | 1,096,307 | 1,438,978 |
| " Baltimore | 921,971 | 973,117 |
| Total | 31,119,400 | 29,520,266 |

—[*Philadelphia Ledger.*

It is stated that the printing for Congress during the last year, cost more than *two millions* of dollars. This is enormous, and ought by the people to be held to be insufferable.

### OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Letters received from the agent of the company, confirm the announcement of a strike on the lands of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Company, on Alexander run, a stream midway between Stewart's run and West Hickory creek. The well is now producing steadily over twenty barrels per day of superior oil, gravity 40 deg. Owing to the success of this well the agent gave out seven leases in two days, at one half royalty, and had numerous inquiries, both for oil leases and building lots. One of the directors has gone up to visit the land and to report on the condition of affairs. At the latest accounts the well was steadily gaining, and pronounced by all who saw her, as now superior to any well on West Hickory. The company own over four hundred acres of land in fee, extending over three quarters of a mile along the run, and the stock, from present indications, should speedily be in demand at higher rates than now asked.

The M'Kiel well No 2, the principal on Denis run, has again commenced flowing and increased its yield from one hundred to three hundred barrels per day. The Dennis Run and West Hickory Company own the controlling interest in this well.

A new well is reported on Dingley run, near its junction with Denis run. The estimated yield is two hundred barrels, and some state as high as five hundred barrels per day. We have not heard the names of the owners, but the Denis and West Hickory Company have a well down, or nearly so, in the vicinity of the strike

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM—WHY IT SHOULD BE REDUCED OR REPEALED.

The oil producers of Venango, and the trade in this city and Philadelphia are uniting in a memorial to Congress for a modification of the present exorbitant tax on petroleum. The direct result of a general tax of one dollar on every barrel of crude oil produced, is to crush out all small operators and materially restrict the production. In 1864, when there was no tax, hundreds of wells yielding from five to ten barrels per day were operated at a profit, and had a commercial value, at the then current rates of oil property, of from $20,000 to $30,000; but now a well yielding less than about ten barrels per day has little or no value, from the fact that it cannot be operated except at a loss. The rates at the wells on Oil Creek have ranged during the past year from $3.55 to $7.50 ℘ bbl., averaging less than $5; and on Pit Hole from $2.50 to $6.50, averaging about $4 ℘ bbl. Most of the small wells, however, heretofore in operation, have been on Oil Creek and all along the river, from Franklin to Tidioute. Generally they pay to the land interest a royalty of half their product. In the case of a ten-barrel well, therefore, the owner of the land takes his five barrels and pays his $5 tax to the operator; after paying his tax having $20 left to him out of which to pay all expenses, averaging from $12 to $15 per day, without counting repairs to machinery, which is often a large item, and interest on his investment. In other words, though his industry contributes to the Government $10 per day, his own profits, notwithstanding all his risks, scarcely exceed the wages he is required to pay for a day's labor. Such, however, is the liability of all wells to accident and interruption, that in nine cases out of ten, wells rated at ten barrels will not average, the year round, eight barrels per day, or even seven barrels; and the consequence has been that under the heavy tax imposed by the Government all these small producers have been driven out of the business.

The matter is an important one and demands the immediate attention of Congress. There is no reason, we feel assured, to apprehend the exhaustion of the Venango region for many years to come. It has already produced upwards of nine million barrels, mainly from a very small locality, and the product of the last year has been greater than ever before. Some particular sections, it is true, show a diminished product, and there are fewer large wells than formerly; but these facts do not argue exhaustion, being clearly accounted for on business principles, and, as all experience proves, in a large measure susceptible of remedy. But the great fact to which the attention of Congress should be called, is the large extent of country yielding oil, and [illegible] nowhere outside of Venango in so [illegible] large quantities—the vast and steady increase in its consumption, and the importance of encouraging its production. Associated capital, particularly, in the form of stock companies, has utterly failed in oil production. It cannot compete with individual enterprise; and, as the business in the future must find its way even more largely than at present into individual hands, it is the duty of Congress so to discriminate, in taxing it, as to encourage its production wherever found, rather than to confine it by heavy taxation, to large yielding localities. A more judicious system of taxation would add very greatly to this interest as a source of domestic industry and national wealth. Under the present system, a barrel of oil on Oil Creek, though worth at the well but $3, pays the same tax as a barrel of heavier oil at Franklin worth $20. The tax on refined oil is also regarded as expensive, every barrel paying $8 and over, making the whole tax on every barrel of refined oil upwards of $9, before it reaches the hands of the consumer.

### GENERAL NEWS.

A letter from Fortress Monroe states that large quantities of the bedding of the Hampton General Hospital have been bought to furnish hotels in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. Fifty cords of iron bedsteads, 4,000 mattresses, 10,000 blankets and 6,000 linen sheets, almost as good as new—a few still stained by the blood of wounded Northern soldiers, thousands of whom, both white and colored, died upon them—go North to furnish a house of Summer resort.

Hon. Charles Sumner has been chosen President of the Lexington Monument Association, in place of Edward Everett. A movement will soon be made to raise funds for the monument, which is to be a granite column, surmounted by the minute man, with his gun in his hand, in bronze, 15 feet in height. One thousand dollars has been subscribed by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and the site has been given to the association.

Gen. Sol. Meredith recently gained some notoriety by castigating George W. Julian, M. C. from Indiana. He has now gained even more by undergoing a similar operation himself at the hands of a Col. McBride, whom he had frequently insulted, while his superior officer, at Paducah. The flogging in this case was administered in the streets of Washington, and the General contented himself with police-courting his assailant.

The "Book Concern," as it is called, of the Methodists, was originated in 1789 by a preacher in Philadelphia, on a borrowed capital of $600. After a time it was removed to New York, and in 1833 took its present location. Its capital now is $837,000. Its total profits from 1835 to 1860 were $1,171,584 60, and these all go for denominational purposes.

A letter from San Antonio, Texas, says the government camels, the descendants of the herd imported some fifteen years ago from Egypt, excite the curiosity of strangers. They number about seventy, are all sizes and ages, some still unweaned. Only seven of the original lot are alive.

The success which attended the publication of the first number of Ticknor & Field's new paper, *Every Saturday*, was greater than the publishers anticipated. Over ten thousand copies were sold on the publication day, and a second large edition was put to press in order to supply the continued demand.

In New York there are gangs of boys regularly organized for stealing cotton from the bales on the docks or on drays. They carry bags, into which they cram the handful they snatch from the torn bales, and sell the cotton at twenty-five cents a pound to rag-dealers.

The total number of paupers in England and Wales on the 1st of last July was 891,291, or 1 in 22 of the population. On the first of July last year the corresponding number was 911,877. Of the former number 233,538 were able bodied persons, exclusive of "vagrants."

Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, is living in New York, where a distinguished Union man has loaned him money enough to pay his expenses for six months, on condition that he shall stick to business and let politics alone.

An English student at Bonn recently went to the theatre there, and refused to take his hat off. It was removed by a German student behind him, when the Englishman turned and gave the German a blow with a bludgeon, killing him.

There are eight colored Baptist Churches in Petersburg, Richmond, and Manchester, Virginia, having a united membership of more than ten thousand.

### STATE NEWS.

Melancholy Accident.—On Saturday last, a little girl, eight years old, daughter of Wm. Clark, of Watson township, Lycoming county, was almost killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her brother, aged 14. The contents of the gun entered the little girl's mouth, passing through her head. This melancholy accident occurred during the absence of the children's parents, who had gone to visit a neighbor's sick child.

Fatal Accident.—The Upper Dauphin *Register* says that on Thursday morning of last week, Mr. Archibald Collier, fireman of engine No. 32, on the Northern Central railroad, met with a serious accident, resulting in instant death. His body was horribly mutilated. The accident occurred near Trevertown Junction. The inquest exonerated the company from all blame.

On Tuesday night of last week, a little son of Mrs. Buckley, residing on the Island, in Johnstown, shot and severely wounded in the groin, a man named Shinton, who, with others, was attempting to force an entrance into the house, and slightly injured another of the party. Shinton is not expected to live.

A party of young rowdies, in Johnstown made an onslaught on the barber-shop of a colored man named Chambers, on Sunday evening, 24th ult., and during the melee one of them received a fracture of the skull from a poker in the hands of Chambers, and his life is despaired of.

On Thursday evening of last week, Daniel M. Fasig, of Manheim, while attempting to get on the cars at the Millway road, slipped and fell on the track, the car passing over his arm, and lacerating it in a bad manner. He lies in a very precarious condition.

Mr. Samuel Glass, of Huntington township, Adams county, was instantly killed, a few days ago, by being thrown from a wagon, and a sack of salt falling on him.

The Debt of Boston.—Mayor Lincoln's message states that the net debt of the city of Boston is $10,021,198. The increase of the gross debt in 1865 was $858,383,34. The increase of means in 1865 was $468,741 82. Showing the net increase of the city debt to have been $3[illegible],641 92.

## VERY LATEST NEWS
## BY TELEGRAPH.

### POSITION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

### Speech of Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio.

### Mr. Williams' Resolution for Retaining Troops in the South.

### NEGROES FROZEN TO DEATH IN WASHINGTON CITY.

### Jeff. Davis Feels Deserted.

### TAX ON FOREIGN OF BONDS.

### Supreme Court Decision Inoperative.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, January 8, 1866.

SPEECH OF MR. SHELLABARGER.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, the successor of the little dodger, Sam. Cox, rose to-day, at one bound, to the front rank of speakers and thinkers, on the Union side. No speech delivered this session, not even that of Thad. Stevens has received such undivided attention, or has evoked such warm and general applause. He spoke at a late hour, but the House remained full to the close. Members clustered about him to listen, and at the close, the whole Union side burst out into a clapping of hands.

Thad. Stevens, with whom Mr. Shellabarger had differed on some points, was the first to congratulate him, and he was followed by nearly half the Union members. The speech was largely directed against the positions taken by Gov. Raymond, and its reception may be taken as an indication of the temper in which Congress reassembles.

Fearing that the brief report likely to be sent by the associated press may fail to give the features of this speech, I send the following careful synopsis:

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, proposed to debate the question, whether the the thing which could not commence to be a State until it acquired all the Constitutional qualities of a State, could continue to be one after it had lost them all. If he debated and made obscure self evident things, it must be remembered that he was only conforming to the usages of Congress. (Laughter.)

He showed, by Constititutional authorities that the Constitution recognized the States in two distinct characters; one was the geographical State with its inhabitants. In this sense a State may lose a republican government—in this sense a republican government may be guaranteed or given it by the United States.

In this sense parts of it may be taken to make new States. In another important constitutional sense, a State is an organized body politic, having defined territory, people, constitution and laws, which recognized and rendered obedience to the United States, and held certain resulting rights and powers of Government thereunder. In this last sense the State, as a body politic, could be dissolved by rebellion. It was then the sole power of the United States to determine when a new Republican Government was establish[illegible] by its people.

He quoted numerous authorities to show that even under the law of nations there could be States whose people did not habitually obey, first the law of nations, and then their own laws. These people who habitually defied both the international law, and the constitution and laws of the United States, which were the supreme laws of their own States, were people who could not be recognized by our Union as a State, when even the less rigorous and more obscure rules of public law would blot them out as not being States.

A State in the Union must have all the properties of an international State, with also the additional one of being recognized by and owing allegiance to the United States, and of rendering that allegiance.

The gentleman from New York, Mr. Raymond, had stated that the constitution dealt only with individuals and not with States, and from this the gentleman drew the deduction that individuals and not States forfeited their rights by treason, but the gentleman should remember that the whole Constitution was pervaded in more than fifty distinct provisions with what he called a dealing with States. As States it imposes on them restraints and confers rights, and these obligations and rights are inseparable. Whenever obligations are repudiated by States their rights cease. Here, as in all Governments, human and divine, the enjoyment of rights and powers perishes along with the destruction of all recognized obligations.

Mr. Shellabarger quoted and repeated the decision of the United States Supreme Court, repudiating the doctrine that all the individuals of a State can cease, as individuals, to have any political rights, and yet, when united and called a State, hold the mighty power of making Senates, choosing Presidential electors and amending constitutions. These State powers are absolutely vital. If disloyal States on their own motion, and without leave of the United States can exercise them, the Government cannot survive an hour.

Every department of the Government, Legislature, Executive and Judicial, is irrevocably committed to the proposition that the loyal political States have ceased to exist in rebel districts. Congress is so committed by many acts, such as those of the 13th and 30th of July 1861, and other revenue and commercial acts. It has closed rebel ports to all commerce. If these ports were the ports of a State, the United States would have no right to show any preference against them. A tariff act could not close South Carolina ports and leave New York ports open.

The President, when the war was over, and when the old loyal Constitution and laws had returned into force—if the mere overthrow of the rebellion could revive them—had treated them as not in force by his proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, and others, ordering constitutions to be made and amended in utter disregard of the provisions in these old constitutions for their own amendment.

The President prescribed what body should do this work; who should vote at elections for members of this body, what oath they should take, and who might sit in the convention. Every one of these requirements made by the President was in defiance of the terms of these old constitutions. In the same proclamation the President stated expressly that his power to issue such orders was found in the constitutional power of the United States to guarantee republican governments to States which had lost them.

The United States Supreme Court had decided the same principle in two cases, that of Mrs. Alexander and the prize cases. It decided that these rebel States made their war as States availing themselves of the subordinate allegiance their citizens owed to the States, and that all their people, guilty and innocent, were by such a war turned into enemies, but not into foreigners; hence, unless a State could be an enemy of the United States and at the same time a governing member of the Union the Supreme Court has decided that the rebels ceased to be governing States, but did not cease to be subjects liable for treason.

Mr. Shellabarger quoted the constitution, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, also a large number of legal authorities to show that where a State has overthrown its loyal, republican government, and lost its powers as such, it was the exclusive province of the United States, acting through its legislative branch, to determine when a new loyal republican government has been created, which it is bound to recognize and defend. He would welcome these States back, and would welcome the hour that brought them with governments based upon general and sincere loyalty, and upon a recognition of the rights of their loyal citizens.

If it were askek how long will you keep them out if you cannot secure these conditions, he would sorrowfully, but inexorably, answer, forever.

Before the conclusion of the speech the gentleman's hour expired, but by unanimous consent the time was extended, and at its close he was surrounded and congratulated by many members, while general applause was manifested on the Republican side.

MR. WILLIAMS' RESOLUTION.

The resolution in the House to-day, expressing the opinion that the troops should not be withdrawn from the Southern States till Congress has investigated their condition, and decided upon their fitness for restoration to the Union, developed a nearly unbroken Unionist front. Raymond, Thomas T. Davis, Hubbell and Humphreys, of New York; Delano, Woodbridge, Clay, and Smith, were the only Unionists voting against it. The vote on its passage was 94 to 37.

GEN. STEADMAN.

Major General James B. Steadman, Military Governor of Georgia, is in town on a short furlough, and will proceed from here west.

COLORED PEOPLE FROZEN TO DEATH AT WASHINGTON.

According to the thermometrical records of the Smithsonian Institute, this has been the coldest day in this latitude for ten years—the thermometer at five o'clock this morning marking from four to seven degrees below zero. A number of colored people at Freedmen's Village, on Arlington Heigts, and in the suburban sections of the city were frozen to death. The ice in the Potomac extends down as far as Fort Washington, sixteen miles below the city, and river navigation is completely suspended.

PAY DEPARTMENT NOT TO BE ABOLISHED.

There is not a word of truth in the story telegraphed over the country that the Pay Department is to be abolished. It was news to Secretary Stanton and Paymaster-General Brice. It probably originated with some soreheaded mustered out paymaster.

JEFF. DAVIS.

It is reported that when Dr. Craven, who has been the attending physician to Jeff. Davis since his imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, notified him that he had been ordered to report to his home for muster out, Mr. Davis burst into tears, and declared he had lost his best friend. Before parting, he presented the doctor with several keepsakes.

HONORS TO WINTER DAVIS.

At the meeting of the members of the House this afternoon, held immediately after the adjournment, Thaddeus Stevens, General Garfield, Henry T. Blow, Dawson, of Penna., and Brooks, of New York, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the old members of the House, at the death of Henry Winter Davis, to be reported at an adjourned meeting on Tuesday of next week. At that time a number of eloquent tributes to his memory are expected to be delivered by senators and representatives.

MEETING OF CUSTOMS COLLECTORS.

A meeting a number of collectors of ports on the Southern frontier was held at the office of the Commissioner of Customs this afternoon, for the purpose of consulting in regard to the proposed amendments to the revenue laws for the prevention of smuggling on the Canadian frontier. Among the gentlemen present at the meeting were Collectors Haven, of Chicago, and Rice, of Detroit.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE TO-DAY

Were over one million and a quarter.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department is preparing for a new issue of fractional currency of the denominations of fifty, twenty-five and ten cents. The notes are to be of entirely new design, a little smaller than last issue, and rounded at the corners.

COL. BAKER.

The case brought against the War Department detective, Baker, by Mrs. Lucy Cobb, for robbery and false imprisonment, has been postponed until Wednesday.

TAX ON BONDS HELD BY FOREIGNERS.

Commissioner Rollins, writing under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, explains to an inquirer that the rule of the Internal Revenue Office, requiring railroad companies to deduct from all payments on account of interest or coupons, the sum of five per cent. will still be enforced, without reference to the decision of [illegible] Chief Justice Chase, exempting foreigners from such payments, on the ground that the Department does not consider itself bound by his decision, given in a Circuit Court until reaffirmed in a court of last resort. Every lawyer knows that this decision would be unanimously reaffirmed by a full bench of Supreme Judges, but it is hoped that before such a decision could be had, Congress will have modified its miserably ramed law which made the decision necessary. In the meantime the department will continue to collect the tax, although, until the law is repealed, it is liable to expensive suits for reclaimations.

THE CHILIAN MINISTER

Here has caused to be circulated among Congressmen an elaborate statement by the Chilian Minister of foreign affairs translated into English and published here in pamphlet form, reciting the grievances of Chili against Spain, with a view of helping Congress to a clearer insight into another opening for the application of the Monroe Doctrine.

### DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

### Indian Petition for Lands.

### PRESIDENT FAVORS ADMITTING TENNESSEE MEMBERS

New York, Jan. 8.—The *Times'* Washington despatch says: General Swayne, Commissioner of Freedmen for Alabama, writes that he has succeeded in limiting the issue of subsistence to destitute persons of all classes, in his District, to about fifteen thousand rations per day. The State Commissioner, appointed by the Legislature, for that purpose, reported destitute thirteen thousand white persons alone.

A petition from the New York Indians in regard to their Kansas reservation is now pending before the Commissioner of Indians, Judge Cooley. The first treaty liquidated all rights of these Indians, and reserved to them 500,000 acres of land at Green Bay, Wisconsin. They were to remove in three years, and a portion did so. By a treaty in 1838, the New York Indians ceded all their interest in the Wisconsin reservation, and in consideration thereof, the United States ceded to them the Kansas lands. The Indians forfeit all interest in the lands if they do not accept and agree to remove to that country within five years or such other time as the President may appoint.

It was also provided that four hundred thousand dollars should be appropriated to aid in their removal. The Indians claim that this appropriation was never made, and no notice to remove was ever given, and they argued that no forfeiture of their title has happened, and that by subsequent treaty, the time of removal is limited, and all forfeiture waived, if any had in fact happened, and that the department in several instances recognized the claim and title of the New York Indians.

It is claimed that when Jacob Thompson was Secretary of the Interior, failing to have a bill passed by the Senate appropriating these lands to the use of the Government, he afterwards, without authority of law, and without notice to the Indians, made it a part of the public domain, subject to privateering, and one-third to one-half of this Reservation has been sold and patented by the United States at ten dollars per acre.

Last winter the New York Indians made application for the appointment of a commissioner to negotiate a settlement of their claim for indemnity, and upon a memorial from the Representatives in Congress from New York, a commissioner was appointed. The Indians now insist that this claim should be promptly djusted on a fair, just and liberal basis.

The question under consideration by the Committee on Indian Affairs is, whether a previous Secretary, Mr. Thompson having decided that Kansas lands belong to the government, and these lands having been brought to market, the present Secretary is not precluded from action in the premises, and whether therefore, the claimants must not seek their remedy before Congress. In the meantime, it is represented that a person claiming to be the agent of one of the nations included in this reservation, is in New York, endeavoring to sell the interest and title of his tribe to the lands in question.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says Gen. R. C. Crawford, who is reported to be at Brownsville, Texas, raising an American division for Mexico, is a citizen of Tennessee, and about a year ago was dismissed the service, by court martial, on charges of stealing money from a man in Rogersville, Tenn. He was some time at West Point a cadet, and was dismissed, and subsequently went to Nicaragua with Walker, and at or about the outbreak of the late war, was in the Virginia State penitentiary for some offense. He was captain of a battery of artillery in the Union service, and fraudulently secured a muster as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and held the appointment of Colonel of the regiment, and also of a colored regiment, into neither of which he was mustered up to the time of his dismissal. His chief of staff was a Lieutenant Colonel of a colored regiment, and was dismissed some time last summer by court martial for a gross offence. It is not believed by those qualified to judge that Crawford or Reed have recruited a single man.

The *Post's* Washington dispatch says: The Congressional Joint Committee on Reconstruction agreed not to divulge any of its proceedings for the present.

A fire occurred this morning at No. 201 Henry street. Damage, $3,000. Insured.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says it is reported that the cotton tax paid at Macon alone for January will exceed $5,000,000.

President Johnson expresses himself decidedly to a member of Congress this morning in favor of the immediate admission of the Tennessee delegation.

### Illinois Educational Convention.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The State Educational Convention of Illinois, held at Joliet last week, on motion of the State Superintendent adopted unanimously a resolution in favor of the Bureau of Education proposed by Mr. Donnelly, and called upon their representatives in Congress to sustain such measure, and appointed the President of the State Normal University to confer with educational conventions of other States. Similar resolutions have been adopted unanimously in the educational conventions of Michigan and Indiana. A National Convention, to meet in this city, is talked of, to take action in reference to popular education in the Southern States.

### Destructive Fire.

Jackson, Mich., Jan. 8.—A fire here Sunday morning burned five stores. Loss, $30,000; insured for $17,000. Messrs. Bumbus & Woodsum, boot and shoe dealers, are the heaviest losers.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### VIRGINIA RELIEVED OF WHITE VOLUNTEERS.

### Bancroft to Deliver the Eulogy on Lincoln.

### BUSINESS OF OHIO STATE AGENCY.

### Soldiers' National Convention on 22d.

### THE VACANT SUPREME JUDGESHIP

### REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF CONSPIRATORS,

### Etc., Etc., Etc.

New York, Jan. 8.—The *Times'* Washington special says: An order for mustering out troops relieves Virginia of all white volunteer troops.

It is stated that George Bancroft, the historian, will be invited to deliver a Congressional eulogy upon President Lincoln.

During the year just closed, the Ohio State Agency in this city, under the Superintendency of James C. Wetmore, Esq., has collected at the Paymaster General's and at the United States Treasury, for individual Ohio officers and soldiers discharged from the service, and for soldiers' families and citizens of Ohio, and remitted free of cost to them, nine hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars.

At noon yesterday, the representatives of four tribes of Indians, the Shawnees, Sac, Fox, and Iowas, were received by the President, in the library room of the Executive Mansion. The Indians, including their interpreters, numbered sixteen. They were severally introduced to Mr. Johnson, by Judge Cooley, Commissioner of Indian affairs. They called on their Great Father, they said, to pay their respects and give assurances of their loyalty and good feeling. The President informed them that he was glad to see them, and they might take to their people his assurance that the Government would act with them in good faith, and carry out all its obligations to their several nations. In response each of the sturdy chiefs gave the President's hand a convulsive jerk, accompanied by a guttural grunt, which, according to the interpreter means, "I am glad." They were not apparently much affected toward the furniture and surroundings of the White House, looking upon the whole thing with evident contempt, until they espied a chair, made up principally of the skin, head, and bones of a huge deer, presented to the President by Seth Kinman. The Indians took to this curiosity with great satisfaction.

The *World's* Washington special dispatch says: Among the prominent names mentioned in connection with the vacant Supreme Judgeship are those of Newell, Houston and Judge Trigg, of Tennessee, and Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, with the chances seeming in favor of the first. The appointment of a sub-Committee on Saturday by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, consisting of two members of the Senate and one of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States, is regarded as very significant of the intention of that Committee with reference to the admission of the Tennessee Delegation. The fact is receiv[illegible] comment, and it is not doub[illegible] general in the coming wee[illegible] but that early Tenne[illegible] the Representatives from [illegible]ee, at least, will be admitted to their seats in Congress. The President is exceedingly anxious that this should be done.

A soldiers' and sailors' national convention is called to meet in Washington on the 22d inst., for the purpose of urging Congress to pass measures relating to the equalization of bounties and to promote the mutual welfare of soldiers and sailors. All leagues and soldiers' organizations have been requested to send delegations.

The Floyd acceptance cases will come up in the Court of Claims to-morrow, the amount involved being about eight hundred thousand thousand dollars. The question is whether the Government is equally liable for the amount of these acceptances. Among the able counsel employed are Caleb Cushing, Judge Beach and Mr. Beckwith, of Chicago. When Jeff. Davis and Reagan, the rebel Postmaster General, were captured, there were found on the latter person some sixty thousand dollars of bills of exchange on the Rothschilds, drawn by Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury. These together with some others in amount of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, were sent to our consular agent at London for collection. They have recently been returned by him to the Secretary of the Treasury with an endorsement on the back by the house of Rothschilds, that there were no funds to meet them. It is alleged by persons who know that there were plenty of funds when the bills were drawn, but by some means or other they have been spirited away.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It now appears that R. B. Winder, Captain in the late rebel service, and recently confined in the Old Capitol prison, is a nephew of the rebel General Winder, and not his son, the culprit. The man now in custody was Chief-Quartermaster of all the rebel prisons, and not responsible for the discipline of any particular prison. W. S. Winder, who supervised the affairs of Libby prison, has fled to Canada.

Major Gee, the commandant of the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., who was sent from the Old Capitol prison about a month ago, to Raleigh, for trial, is still under confinement in the latter city, and ignorant of the time when the court will be convened. His counsel is on his way to Washington to ascertain the course the prosecution will take in the case, and to ask for a speedy hearing. Gee writes to his friends in Washington city that he is very hopeful of the result, and only anxious that the tital may go on.

The list of rightful claimants for the reward offered for the capture of the conspirators, has been designated, and was referred to the War Department, on Saturday evening. It is supposed the names will be promulgated in a day or two.

General Grant sends three inspecting officers on tours in different military departments, this week, to see if any further reduction of forces and expenses can be made.

A number of medical officers were mustered out on Saturday. The Volunteer Medical Staff has been reduced since May last, from 240 to about 50.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

### The Cold Spell Over.

New York, Jan. 8.—Reports of the weather state that the mercury is 31 degrees below zero at Utica, and eight degrees below zero at Halifax and Portland; ten degrees below zero at Boston; twelve below at Philadelphia; one below at Washington at 8 o'clock this morning. In New York it was ten degrees below zero, and has varied from one degree above to two degrees below zero. There was a considerable flow of ice in both East and North rivers, causing vessels to drag anchor.

Belfast, Jan. 8.—Since the unprecedented cold term of January, 1857, the weather has never been so severe in this section of Maine as during the last four days. Yesterday the thermometer indicated twenty degrees below zero in this city. At Bangor the thermometer stood thirty degrees below zero. This afternoon the cold is not so intense.

Buffalo, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Dayton, Ohio, states that the thermometer was fifteen degrees above zero at sunset. At Wheeling, Va., it was fifteen degrees above. At Columbus, Ohio, it was eighteen degrees. At Zanesville, Ohio, it was eighteen degrees.

Buffalo, Jan. 8.—Weather moderating. The thermometer is eleven degrees above.

Cleveland, Jan. 8.—Thermometer fifteen degrees above. Clear. Wind south-east.

Indianapolis, Jan. 8.—Clear. Thermometer fifteen degrees above.

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer fifteen degrees above zero at sunset. Columbus and Zanesville eighteen degrees above.

New Bedford, (Mass.,) Jan. 8.—Thermometer at sunset, 5 deg. above zero; wind northeast.

Boston, Jan. 8.—Wind northwest; thermometer, 76 deg. above. The harbor is being rapidly covered with ice.

Montreal, (C. W.,) Jan. 8.—Weather clear; thermometer 2 deg. above zero.

Montpelier, (Vt.,) Jan. 8.—Weather clear; thermometer 1 deg. below zero.

Bangor, (Me.,) Jan. 8.—Wind north; weather cler; thermometer 6 deg. above zero.

Portland, (Me.,) Jan. 8.—Wind north; thermometer 25 deg. below.

St. Johns, (N. B.,) Jan. 8.—Weather clear; wind north; thermometer at zero.

Port Huron, Jan. 8.—Weather clear and cold; thermometer 10 deg. above zero.

St. Clair, Jan. 8.—At sunset the weather was cold and clear; thermometer 10 deg. above zero.

Pontiac, Jan. 8.—Thermometer 7 deg. above zero at sunset.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 8.—Thermometer 7 deg. below zero; wind northeast, sharp and dry. The ba is higher than ever observed here.

Halifax, (N. S.,) Jan. 8.—Wind northeast; weather fresh and clear; thermometer at zero.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—Last night was the coldest ever known here. The Delaware river is closed up below and above the city, and all the ferry boats but one are frozen fast in their docks. The mercury in West Philadelphia fell to 8 degrees below zero, and at Chestnut Hill to 14 degrees below. The thermometer has marked ten degsees below zero only five times since 1856.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 8.—The mercury is eight degrees below the freezing point to-night in the vicinity of Drury's Bluff. Floating blocks of ice are piled one above another, stopped by obstructions in the river, and navigation is considered dangerous at present.

### From Nashville.

Nashville, Jan. 8.—River still falling, with seven feet on the Shoals.

Cotton dull at 42c, being the highest offered. Transactions for but little received.

The bridges on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, which were damaged by the late freshet, are now repaired, and will be ready to-morrow for the passage of trains, and through freight will be received on the 10th inst.

### RESTORATION OF ABANDONED LANDS.

### Report of General Howard.

### EFFECTS OF THE TEST OATH IN THE SOUTH.

Washington, January 8.—The following was communicated to the House to-day:

*To the House of Representatives*:—In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th of December, 1865, directing the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau to inform this House whether any real estate seized under the act of the 17th of July, 1862, as the enemy's property, and the title of which by that act was vested in the United States, had been allotted to freedmen for a residence and homestead, by order of said Department of the Government; and if so, whether the same has been restored to rebel owners and the people of color ordered off, by whose authority, and whether the abandoned plantations had been occupied and thus restored; and if known to the said Department of the Bureau, to state under what pretense of authority property once vested in the United States by the confiscation of enemies' not as traitors' property, was not only taken from the United States but owned by conquered enemies, I have the honor to submit the following information. A number of pieces of property, seized and condemned under the act of July 17th, 1864, are occupied by freedmen, under the supervision of this Bureau. The records of the office do not show, however, that only such property has been actually allotted to them for homesteads. No property of this character occupied by freedmen, has been rendered to former owners. A large number of abandoned plantations have been occupied by freedmen in the States of South Carolina and Georgia. A few plantations of this character have been actually allotted to freedmen as homesteads, under the provisions of Gen. Sherman's Field Order No. 15.

The records of this office, show that no plantations so awarded have been restored to the former owners. Many plantations occupied by, but not allotted to Freedmen, have been restored to the former owners, but in such cases care has always been taken to prevent suffering resulting from such action. No property vested in the United States under the confiscation of the enemies property, has been taken from the United States and bestowed on conquered enemies. Evidence that property has not been libelled under Act of July, 17, 1864, or if libelled, that proceedings against it have been dismissed by the United States Courts, is always required before the property in the hands of the Bureau is restored to the former owners.

It is proper, however, to state that the amount of property held as enemies' property, and the amount actually allowed to freedmen as homesteads, is a very small proportion of the entire amount in the hands of this Bureau. The real property turned over to it at its organization was seized for the most part as abandoned. It was intended not only to allot this to freedmen, but also to use it as a means of revenue for the latter purpose.

It had already become exceedingly useful and valuable to the Bureau, and measures had been initiated to use portions for the former purpose, when, on the 16th of August, instructions were received to the effect that abandoned property should be restored to the former owners when pardoned. Under those instructions the Bureau has parted with the greater part of this property.

Its tenure upon it has been rendered so uncertain that steps taken to allot it to freedmen have been countermanded in most instances, and its revenue has been so curtailed that it is not a self-supporting institution.

Respectfully submitted,
O. O. Howard,
Maj. Gen. Commanding at Washington.
January 8th, 1866.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day communicated the following statement of an assessor of internal revenue, showing a difficulty in finding officers who can take the test oath:

Assessor's Office, U. S. Internal Revenue, }
Third District of Georgia. }
Augusta, Dec. 20, 1865.

Sir: I am constrained to write you in relation to the repeal or monification of the test oath, so far as it relates to internal revenue officers, at least assessors in the Southern States.

I have labored assiduously to find competent men who could take the oath for assistants, and I failed to find any such, except in a single instance, in any district comprising twenty-three of the most populous counties in the State of Georgia. I have organized my district by allowing my assistants to take the oath of office and allegiance, and proceed to the discharge of their duties, trusting to Congress to provide for their payment as directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Many of the men are much reduced in circumstances by the war, and stand in imperative need of their pay in order to provide for their families, and indeed some of them will be compelled soon to resign their places in order to engage in some business that will yield them ready money on which to live. I am satisfied unless something is done in this matter immediately, I shall be unable to assess tax in my District.

If Congress would so modify the oath as far as it relates to officers of the Internal Revenue and Post Office Departments down here, I am sure it would be regarded everywhere, and prove to be a patriotic measure in which both North and South are equally interested. Unless something of this kind is done, I am at a loss to know what we are to do.

Respectfully,
[Signed] J. Bowles,
Assessor 3d Dist. of Ga.
To Hon. Hugh McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

### MORE FRENCH WANTED IN MEXICO.

### The Ex-Rebels in Paris.

### AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

New York, Jan. 8.—The correspondent of the London *Morning Advertiser* says, Marshal Bazaine, in his last dispatches to his government, declared that the French forces in Mexico, must be largely reinforced or withdrawn without delay. "Otherwise" adds Marshal Bazaine, "we shall be driven to the pestilent coast where sickness will destroy our army."

A letter from Paris says: John Slidell is living quietly in Paris. His family goes very little into society. Mr. Mason, is in London. Jacob Thompson, and J. P. Benjamin, are also there, and John C. Breckinridge is shortly expected from Canada with his family. Major Huse, formerly agent for the purchase of arms in the Confederacy, is in Paris. Mrs. Gwin and her daughter, are now residing in London.

A Richmond letter says: The Adjutant General of Virginia reports that he issued commissions to officers in thirty-three counties for the enrollment of the militia. Only one of the counties had reported favorably, all the others refusing to enroll volunteers, or making no return whatever. The Adjutant General says he applied to Gen. Terry for arms for the militia, but that officer said he had no authority to issue arms for any purpose whatever.

The report of the State Treasurer says that he has in his charge $237,000 in Confederate States Registered Bonds on deposit as banking security for some of the banks of that State, and that of twenty-two banks enumerated by him only four held such securities at the time of the fall of the rebellion. The University of Virginia has a fund of $4,000 in Confederate Treasury Notes, and owes a debt of $38,000. During the last two years the annual salary of the Professors in the University was $100 each.

Gov. Pierpoint informs the people of Virginia the collection of their taxes due the national government will be proceeded with. The Governor recently had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, when the latter stated that he had no power to postpone the collection, though he has directed that no sales be made at present by the tax commissioners for non-payment.

A dispatch from Washington says the civil courts have recently tried several persons for the occupancy of estates deserted by rebel owners, and leased to them by the United States Government, and rendered judgment against them. Damages and costs have been adjudged against others proven to have acted during the war as scouts and spies for the Union armies, and through whose supposed information the rebel farmers were despoiled of their cattle and forage.

### SOLDIERS' ASYLUM DISCONTINUED.

### Andersonville Prison Garrisoned.

### FALSE REPORT ABOUT CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

### Florida Planters and Freedmen.

New York, Jan. 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington despatch says it is considered certain that Congress will grant a petition for the transfer of all hospital buildings at Point Lookout as, at least, a temporary asylum for soldiers and sailors.

Andersonville is now guarded by a garrison of twenty men. The cemetery is in the immediate charge of a Union man named H. A. Walton.

There is not a particle of foundation in the report that Chief Justice Chase asked for the pardon of young Ketchum. He has not directly or indirectly expressed any wish in the premises.

The Special Inspecting Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau reports that General Foster, the military commander in Florida, has been notified by several of the planters, that unless they are permitted to shoot the negroes whenever they choose, they will leave the State. Quite a number not having received the required permission have already emigrated to Texas and other States. The Inspecting officer also states that notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the harvests in the States mentioned, with some aid from the Bureau, will be amply sufficient to the support of the colored people during the winter.

The War Department has just issued an order assigning a number of officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps to duty, as assistants of General Baird, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Louisiana.

### National Respect to Lincoln.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The select committee to devise suitable means to testify national respect for our late President had a meeting this morning and selected Hon. Geo. Bancroft to deliver the eulogy in February next, in place of Edwin M. Stanton, declined.

### XXXIXth CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION.

Washington City, Jan. 7.
HOUSE.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, introduced a bill for the appointment of a Commissioner to purchase a site and erect a post office in the city of New York.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal rail road between Washington and New York.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, introduced a similar Both were referred to a select committee on the subject

Mr. Morrell, of Vermont, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the issue of bonds for funding the issues of the United States. It authorizes the Secretary to issue six per cent. coin bonds, indefinite in amount, to fund all the floating debt, interest payable in Europe to be five per cent.; also that interest-bearing notes cease as legal tender when due.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was passed by a vote of 91 against 37, declaring as the sense of the House of Representatives that troops should not be withdrawn from the late seceded States, until the two houses of Congress shall have ascertained and declared their further presence no longer necessary.

On motion of Mr. Strong, of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information as to what steps, if any, have been taken to restore Mrs. Iturbide's child, taken by the usurper Maximilian, under the pretence of making it a Prince.

Mr. Rice, of Maine, introduced a bill for the disposition of public lands as homesteads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Freedmen, reported a bill to amend the act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, introduced a bill to amend the several acts of Congress, relative to naturalization, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill which was referred, granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

On motion of Mr. Orth, of Indiana, it was resolved that the Committe on Commerce inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation, by Congress, for the completion of the harbor at Michigan City, Indiana.

Mr. Orth presented the resolutions of the State of Indiana, in reference to the interference of European powers in the affairs of the Republic of Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that the Committee on Banking and Currency, be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the redemption of mutilated, defaced and worn out fractional currency by the United States Internal Revenue Collector, or other financial agents of the Government in the several collection districts of the country.

Mr. Stephens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill authorizing the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, also introduced a bill for the establishment of a railroad between Washington and New York, and to constitute the same a military highway and public route. They were both referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to incorporate a National Laboratory and Mining Association, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, introduced a bill providing for ascertaining and adjusting claims against the Government for the injury or destruction of property by the military during the late rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. O'Neill, of Penna., introduced a bill which was referred, granting an additional bounty to soldiers, seamen and marines, in the war of 1861, or their heirs, providing that those who entered into service on or after the 13th day of April, 1861, and before the 19th of April, 1865, to serve for one year or more, shall have a bounty of three hundred dollars, deducting the amount already received. Those who entered previous to the 13th of April, 1861, three hundred dollars. Those who entered between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, for less than one year, one hundred dollars. Those who re-enlisted not to have charged against them the amount of their first bounty. Those who have been promoted from the ranks to be commissioned officers to have the same bounty, and in case of the death of the soldier, seaman or marine, the bounty to be payable, first, to the widow, second, if no widow, to his children; if minors, to their guardians; third, if no widow or children, then to the father, if no father, then to the mother, if neither father nor mother, then to the brothers and sisters.

Mr. Hogan introduced a bill for the protection of the navigation of the Mississippi river, and its navigable tributaries, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to secure the benefit of the writ of Habeas Corpus to persons held in servitude, as contrary to the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the President communicate to this House, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, any correspondence or other information in the possession of the Government in regard to the kidnapping of the child of an American lady in the city of Mexico by the usurper of that Republic, the so-called Emperor, under the pretence of making such child a prince, and whether the United States has been asked to interfere with a view to have the child restored to its parents, and what action, if any, has been taken upon the subject.

Mr. Dilly offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept from the city of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Government, the title to League Island, and to provide for the sale of the existing Navy Yard at Philadelphia, as soon as it can be accomplished consistently with the public good, and report by bill or otherwise.

Various resolutions of enquiry, on various subjects, were agreed to.

Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, House rents are very high and the means of educating colored children limited; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of imposing a special tax of 20 per cent. on all rental of buildings which exceed six hundred dollars per annum, to be applied independently of the local District authorities, for the education of colored children, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The House passed a bill, heretofore offered by Mr. Ward, denouncing polygamy, and declaring that like its twin sister, slavery, it should be expelled from the territories of the Republic, if it should require the whole power of the Government to do so, and directing the inquiring into the conduct of certain government officials in Utah.

The House resolved itself into a special Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Mr. Latham made a speech, arguing that the rebellion was never by State lines, but its could carry it. He therefore protested against authority was extended only as fast as its power the use of the expression that States were out of the Union. It was a portion of the people who inaugurated a Government antagonistic to that of the United States Government. The States of Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas were no more in rebellion when rebel hordes operated in them than were the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri, when they were invaded and pieces in similar circumstances.

He announced that he was in favor of restoring State Governments as they existed before they were overthrown by the rebellion, subject only to such changes and conditions as would make them conform to the present state of the National Government. He repeated that he would admit the Southern representatives, but the applicants must be loyal all the time and all the way, and they must take the test oath. It, however, would not be a bar to further investigations. He must also be satisfied as to whether the constituency were sufficiently loyal, and whether the States from which they come could support a republican government in harmony with the Government of the United States, without the support of the military authorities. Each applicant for a seat should stand on his own merit. Such as are qualified should be admitted. Restoration, he thought, had been retarded and questions complicated, by the civil power being re-established too soon with the whitewashed rebels.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, presented a resolution which was referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, proposing to amend the Constitution, so that Article 1st, Section 2, Clause 3, shall read as follows to the first period: Representative and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective number, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, except those to whom political rights or privileges are denied or abridged by the Constitution or laws of any State, on account of race or color.

Mr. Blaine having obtained the floor supported this constitutional amendment, pointing out the grave objection to the amendment, which proposes to base representation on suffrage. Should that be adopted the grossest inequalities would result among and between the loyal States. California, with scarcely a larger population than Vermont, and the same number of Representatives, would, on the suffrage basis, have nearly three times as many members of this House, and New York, with eleven times the population of California, would not have five times as many Representatives. Indiana, with only eight per cent. more population than Massachusetts, would have fifty per cent. more Representation.

Mr. Blaine pointed out other regulations, and contended that all these would be avoided by the adoption of the amendment proposed by him, which would simply deprive the southern States of a representation based on their negroes until the negroes were enfranchised. It would leave the relative representation of the loyal States just as it is to-day, and in curing one evil would not precipitate others of greater magnitude.

Mr. Shellabarger proposed to debate the question whether a State which could not commence to be a State until it acquired all the constitutional qualities of a State, could continue to be one after it had lost them all. He showed, by constitutional authority, that the constitution recognized the State in two distinct characters; one was the geographical state, with its inhabitants. In this sense a State may lose it. A republican government may be guaranteed or given by the United States. In this sense, parts of it may be taken to make a new State.

In another important constitutional sense, a State is an organized body politic, having defined territory, people Constitution and laws; which are recognized by and render obedience to the United States, and held certain rights and powers of government thereunder. In this last sense the State, as a body politic, could be dissolved by rebellion. It was then the sole power of the United States to determine when a new Republican Government was established by its people.

He quoted numerous authorities to show that even under the law of nations, there could be no State whose people did not habitually obey, first, the laws of nations, and then their own laws. The people who habitually defied both the international law and the constitutional laws of the United States, which were the supreme laws of their own States, and people could not be recognized by our Union as a State, whenever the less rigorous and more obscure rules of public law would blot them out as not being States. Whenever obligations are repudiated by States their rights cease. There is in all governments, human and divine, enjoyment of rights, and power perishes along with the destruction of all recognized obligations.

Mr. Shellabarger quoted the reported decisions of the United States Supreme Court, repudiating the doctrine that all the individuals of a State can cease as individuals to have any political rights, and yet when united and called a State, hold the right and power of making Senators, choosing Presidential Electors and amending their Constitutions, State powers are absolutely vital. If disloyal States, on their own motion and without leaving the United States, can exercise them, the Government cannot survive an hour. Every department of the Government, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, is committed to the proposition that loyal political States have ceased to exist in rebel districts.

Mr. Shellabarger quoted the Constitution, the decision of the Supreme Court and a large number of legal authorities, to show that where a State has overthrown its loyal republican government and lost its power as such, it was the exclusive province of the United States acting through its Legislative, to determine when a new loyal republican government had been created which it was bound to recognize and defend. He would welcome these States back, and would welcome the hour that brought them with governments based upon general sincere loyalty, and upon a recognition of the rights of their loyal citizens. If he were asked, "how long will you keep them out if you cannot secure these conditions of their return?" he would sorrowfully, but inexorably answer, "forever!"

Before the conclusion of his speech, the gentleman's hour expired, but by unanimous consent, the time was extended, and at its close he was surrounded and congratulated by many members, while general applause was manifested on the Republican side.

The Committee then arose and the House adjourned.

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TERMS:
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In Clubs of five..........1 [illegible]
In Clubs of ten and upwards..........1 [illegible]

SENATE.

The President, pro tem., laid before the Senate, a communication from the Mayor of Washington, transmitting the results of the late elections, in the city, on the subject of negro suffrage, which was ordered on the table.

Mr. Morgan presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking for legislation to protect Northern creditors from the operations of Southern statutes of limitation, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Several petitions of soldiers in the late war, asking for an equalization of pay and bounty, were offered and referred.

Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of Randall Hunt, Senator elect from the State of Louisiana, which were ordered to be laid upon the table.

Mr. M'Dougall offered a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the issue of an order from the commanding officers in California, forbidding the exportation of arms over the frontier, and whether such order was not a violation of neutrality towards Mexico, which was adopted.

Mr. Cresswell offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information as to why the commission authorized to investigate the claims of loyal slave-owners to compensation for colored volunteers doing service to them had not been appointed.

The Senate adjourned at 12:30 o'clock.

### The Weather.

Buffalo, Jan. 8.—Thermometer here is ten degrees above zero, at Staten Island fourteen below, Burlington, Vermont, twelve below, Montreal, twenty-one below, Troy twenty below, Albany fifteen below, Ottawa, C. W. Borometer thirty-one, highest ever known. Other weather reports indicate very cold weather, extending from far east to far west.

### From Fortress Monroe—General Scott's Health.

Fortress Monroe, January 8, 6 p. m.—The steamer Empire City arrival from Key West with the Second United States Colored Infantry for Washington.

General Scott's health is improving. A reception was extended him on New Year's.

### Governor Cox Inaugurated.

Cincinnati, January 8.—Major General J. D. Cox was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, at Columbus, to-day, at 2 o'clock.

### A Railroad Coup de Main.

The corporation known as the Milwaukee and Minnesota railroad company has risen from its ashes within the past few days—or, however long it may have been since the resurrection took place, the corporeal existence of the resurrected bird has but lately been made manifest to the World at large. The new organization is headed by H. M. Alexander, well known from his prominent connection with the Pennsylvania Central and other railroads, and is backed up by such men as J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central, Jay Cooke, of "National Blessing" fame, and other capitalists, whose name signify "business" wherever they go. It has already been stated in these columns that by a decree of the United States Circuit Court, held in this city last summer, the Milwaukee and La Crosse road upon paying a balance of $465,000 due on the Bronson and Soutter mortgage, and giving a guaranty to apply the net earnings of the road to the satisfaction of the judgment known as the Chamberlin and Howard judgment. It was not supposed that the old company would be able to raise the required amount by the time required (Jan. 4th) until a few days since, when the full amount was deposited in the hands of the clerk of the court making the decree.

The funds necessary to consummate this effect were doubtless advanced by the Pennsylvania central Railroad Company, or by the leading owners thereof, whose names appear on the list of Directors. What combination is likely to be made in order to render the section of road in question sufficiently profitable to induce these capitalists to stock and run it, is as yet a matter of surmise—the most profitable connection being a freight line of propellors to Erie, or a connection with the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road at Chicago. This last would require either good will of the Northwestern Railway or the construction of a new route from Milwaukee to Chicago.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

### A Horrible Murder.

On Saturday John Hanly alias Cooper went from Detroit to Conner's Creek, and proceeded to the house of his brother-in-law, Wm. Lynch, a well-to-do farmer in the vicinity, and found his sister, Mrs. Lynch, engaged in washing. Feeling tired, he sat down in a chair and fell asleep. He remained asleep until about 12 o'clock, and when he awoke he conversed with his sister. He then drew a revolver, which he had provided himself with, and deliberately fired at her, but missed his mark. He then seized an axe and dealt the unfortunate woman a fearful blow in the head. The sharp edge of the instrument struck her upon the bridge of the nose—having been swung around sideways—and almost severed the skull. The lifeless body fell with a dull sound at the feet of the murderer, and he, as if seized with an additional fit of desperation, immediately thereafter commenced cutting her body with the same weapon. This was cut entirely across the breast in a diagonal manner, so that when found the heart was perfectly bare. It is thought that the murderer must have struck several blows in the latter region, as one blow of the axe could not have made so terrible a wound.

While this was going on, one of Mrs. Lynch's children (a boy)—Mr. L. being absent from the house—ran out and informed several workmen, who were building a schoolhouse in the vicinity, that his mother was being murdered. These men rushed to the scene of danger and found that the information was too true. The front door of the house was locked, but they went to the back door and there beheld the murderer emerging from the place, with the instrument of death in his hand. The weapon and himself were literally covered with the yet warm blood of the unfortunate victim.

He says she killed her father and mother in Ireland, many years ago, and that he has been resolved ever since to kill her.—*Detroit Tribune.*

### DIED.

WIGATMAN—Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, ISABELLA, second daughter of Hugh and Mary A. Wightman, aged thirteen years and 2 months.

Funeral Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her parents, Sandusky street, Allegheny. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.--A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits, and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Leacock streets, Allegheny.
GEO. A. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

OAK HALL
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
63 FIFTH STREET.

We desire Inform all persons who want

BARGAINS

That until JANUARY 15th, we honestly and truly will sell any garment from our large stock of ready made clothing, at

Actual Cost.

WE HAVE SOME GARMENTS

SLIGHTLY SOILED

Which we Sell for the Best Offer.

Every garment was carefully made by ourselves in Baltimore.

If you prefer your clothing made from measure, we have a full line of

Cloths and Vestings

And our Cutter is master of the trade.

For the present, we will make to order, and warrant entire satisfaction, at prices below our first class tailors.

Will you not favor us with your patronage?

J. H. SMITH & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1866.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

### THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our country readers must not forget the Republican primary meetings on Saturday next, January 13th, to elect delegates to a County Convention which is to select delegates to the State Convention. We call their attention to it, now, as the time is short, and it is of some importance that they should see to it.

### THE ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION.

Lest our Republican friends in Allegheny should neglect the duty of voting for the nominees of their choice at the election to be held to-morrow, we deem a word of exhortation necessary. Allegheny has for many years, made her city nominations by the popular system. At the late primary meeting, a large vote was cast, showing that in the nominations made, both for city officers and for the ward nominees, the popular candidates were selected. The ticket thus selected by a majority of the qualified Union Republican voters, is entitled to receive the hearty endorsement of the party, to-day, having been nominated according to party usage, under the sound majority rule.

We have no reason to believe that the few Democrats residing in Allegheny will make any organized contest; but we have reasons for believing that an effort will be made to foment little contests by indirect means; such as inducing disappointed candidates to run on "smooth-bore" tickets, and promising all such irregular nominees the full support of the Democrats. Let us say to any such Republicans—if such there are—that the use of their names on ward or city ticket, as against the regularly nominated ticket, can only result in worse discomfiture. No good result can follow these efforts of minorities to defeat the expressed will of the majority. Let all good citizens and reliable Republicans attend the polls, to-day, and vote for the regularly nominated ticket. In this way only can the Union Republican party maintain its strength undivided, and exert its moral and political influence.

The Temperance Association of Allegheny, made an attempt to put in nomination a ticket, at a late meeting, both for city and ward offices. As a result of that movement, we learn that tickets have been prepared for all the Wards, nominally designated as "Temperance Tickets." We have reason to know that the movement does not carry the sanction of the friends of the cause of temperance in Allegheny, and in the absence of unanimity of opinion among them, it cannot, in any event, result in any good to the cause. So believing, we would advise the friends of the cause of Temperance—those of them who are Republicans, at least, and that will include most, if not all—to cast their votes for those persons who have been regularly designated by a majority of the votes of the Republican party, as the nominees of that party for the several offices. If any persons of known intemperate habits have been placed in nomination (and we do not know of any such,) the friends of Temperance can strike such names from their tickets, and thus carry out their principles without weakening the Republican vote. Let the good Republicans of Allegheny turn out to-day and elect their ticket by an old-fashioned Allegheny majority.

### OFFICIAL NONSENSE.

The Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, the Comptroller of the Currency, has decided that a woman cannot be a Director in a National Bank, *because she is not recognized in law as a citizen*. The point reached, that women should not be Bank Directors, may be well enough, but the reason assigned for the exclusion accords neither with the law nor with common sense.

Native-born mothers, wives and sisters are citizens, as absolutely and by means of the same process as their male relations. A helpless female infant on the breast of its mother, if the father is a citizen, is just as much a citizen as the President of the United States himself. The Government, in all its Departments, has recognized and acted upon this principle constantly, till Mr. CLARK contrived to stultify himself.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that a person to be a voter, must be "a white male citizen." There are, then, citizens that are not white, and that are not male. In other words, females are citizens as fully as males. The Constitutions of more than two-thirds of the States, use substantially the same phraseology as that of our State quoted above. The Constitution of Massachusetts reads "every male citizen;" and that lets in the negroes. Four or five other Constitutions employ like words with like effect. The old Constitution of New Jersey said, "every citizen of the full age of 21 years;" and that opened the ballot-box to women and blacks.

Chief Justice TANEY decided that Dred Scott was not a citizen, and therefore not entitled to bring and prosecute a suit in the federal courts. He did not so decide because Dred was black; but only because he was a slave. Mr. CLARK's decision, therefore, puts white women below the level of mere blacks. He has decitizenized them, and so put them on the level with slaves. We wonder if he will not next adapt TANEY's infamous dicta, and say that women, not being citizens, have no rights that men are bound to respect?

### THE CONVENIENCE OF IT.

A man "on a bender" has a certain sort of advantage over his sober neighbor—he can prove he was on the inside or outside of the walk as may best serve his purpose. Some public journals are conducted very much after this model. First and last they manage to be on all sides of every question; and can quote themselves, chapter and verse, as holding any position, on any subject, just as may suit the convenience of the hour. This is called "enterprising journalism." It was invented in New York. Bennett's *Herald* claims pre-eminence in it; but Raymond's *Times* is making a brave dash for the palm. Plenty of imitations are springing up all over the country.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, after referring to the recent publication, in Mexico, of a secret treaty between England, France, Austria, Italy and Spain, guarantying to Maximilian and his heirs the throne of that Empire, calls for "a vigorous foreign policy" on the part of our government. Does our cotemporary desire to have the United States declare war against those five powers, and the rest of mankind too? Such a policy would be "vigorous" to heroism.

THE *World* confesses that "there are only about a baker's dozen of non-radicals in all New York, including Messrs. Weed and Raymond," and pronounces Conservative Republicans a farce and a swindle. Ditto in Pennsylvania.

THE Columbus *Statesmen* thinks that as between Gen. SCHENCK and SHERMAN, the former has the inside track. It claims that the bulk of Mr. SHERMAN's own section will go for Mr. SCHENCK.

### INCREASE OF CRIMES.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in their report to the Governor of the State, for the year which has just closed, give the whole number of arrests made in the city of New York as 68,873, being an increase of about 14,000 over the number of the preceding year. While there has been this general increase of offenses, crimes of violence towards persons have increased in still greater ratio: the total number being 995 against 624 for the year.

The report shows there are 1,200 girls employed as "pretty waiters" in concert saloons; and that there are 10,000 places in New York and Brooklyn where intoxicating drinks are sold, 8,000 of which are unlicensed.

The *Round Table* states the appalling fact, upon statistical evidence, that one woman out of every sixty, has suffered the loss of chastity.

While it is not presumable that full statistics would show a like average increase of crime and immorality throughout the whole country, and particularly in those States which have not been the theatre of actual warlike operations, still, there has no doubt been a vast augmentation of crimes everywhere.

This is one of the inevitable consequences of a great war; for war is barbarism, and can be nothing else. It violently disrupts all those conceptions of the sanctity of life and the inviolability of persons and property which it is the province of civilization and religion to inspire.

Nor has the war simply entailed a loss of life and morality upon men. Causes so general and pervasive, recognize very little, if at all, distinctions of sex. Hence the ranks of the "unfortunates" have been recruited beyond all former precedent.

These facts make a powerful appeal not simply to statesmen and patriots, but to moralists and Christians. It is apparent that public morals have received a violent shock; that the bonds of customary and wholesome restraint have been loosened; and that, in consequence, disorder, license and crime, are coming in like a flood, and sweeping away the barriers raised for the protection of all classes, and most of all for the young. It is idle to sit down supinely and deplore the situation. Wringing of hands will not strengthen old barriers or build new ones. The organizations for morality and religion have a fresh burden and enlarged responsibilities laid on them. Associated action is always more efficient than individual effort. But it does not excuse individuals from attempting whatever is within their competency. There is enough for all to do. Shall it be done?

### AMALGAMATION.

The *National Quarterly Review* is published at New York, in the Bible House. It claims to stand at the top of American periodical literature; to be exact, scholarly, exhaustive, above prejudice and superstition, and removed from cant. It affects liberalism.

The number for December contains a paper on the "Character and Destiny of the Negro," which is a remarkable compound of truth and falsehood, wisdom and folly, sense and nonsense, fact and fiction. It is oracular, as becomes a Quarterly, and exhibits a contempt for indisputable statistics which is cooler than the weather has been this winter by at least twenty degrees. Listen:

"It will be admitted, at all events, that any extensive amalgamation of the white and black races is out of the question; nature has placed too wide a gulf between them to render such a result possible. Those who assert the contrary must either be utterly unacquainted with the history of the negro; or be unable to comprehend the simplest and most obvious facts in natural history."

Now, it has been one of our foibles to suppose that the census tables of the general government are reasonably accurate, and show a very close approximation to the precise facts. Turning to these tables for 1850, the latest within reach at this moment, we find the number of mulattos set down at 400,000 in a colored population of 3,000,000 and odd. Of these Virginia had 79,995 against 72,413 white democratic voters; and the proportions ran about the same all the way through. We do not put these two facts together because we think there is any natural or necessary connection between them. Only the similarity *is* very striking and might lead superstitious people to draw uncharitable inferences. But this is clear, the republicans can prove an alibi. They were not there. Our Southern brethren were so demonstrative in their zeal to do service to republicans, that it was not pleasant to accept the courtesies of homes. If ever a republican ventured among them they were speedily on hand, in force, with pails of tar, and sacks of feathers, and hempen halters. Such politeness was officious, and not to be endured. In a t, few republicans had hardihood enough to provoke the ordeal. They believed what is true, that discretion, under such circumstances, is the better part of valor. Of the martyr spirit they had little; and their deficiency therein was fortunate. It kept their skins whole and unsoiled, and saved their necks. It saved their reputations from the possibility of reproach touching this nearly half a million mungrels, whom the *Review* insists, with a gravity becoming its ponderosity, have no existence whatever.

### ILLINOS FINANCES.

The Report of the State Treasurer for the year ending November, 30th, 1865, says the total receipts for the year were $1,965,318 68, which, added to the balance of $440,047 on hand at the close of the last fiscal year made the total available funds $2,394,365 95. The expenditures during 1865 were $1,915,964 14, against $2,004,194 68 for 1864, leaving a balance in the treasury at the end of 1865 of $468,401 81, rather better than in 1864. The State debt has increased purely on war account, $639,250 80. The sinking fund has increased near $58,000. Of the sinking fund the State Treasurer has invested $270,000 in War Bounty Bonds during the past year. There being no Legislature in session, the report, of course, indulges in no recommendations.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* in an extended account of the life and services of Mr. Henry Winter Davis, mentions that in the House of Representatives, on an occasion, he was making a speech in reply to Mr. Pike, of Maine. As the members themselves broke out into applause all over the floor, which the Speaker was powerless to restrain, Pike relaxed his attitude of intense attention, and muttered audibly: "*Well, d — n you, you are an honor to the Republic anyway, if you are crazy!*" Three minutes later he was on the floor making a heated and bitter reply.

SENATOR CORNELL introduced into the Legislature of New York, on Wednesday last, two bills to amend the Banking laws, with a view to imposing tax upon the capital stock of all banks in the State, as personal property. These bills are drawn with a designed accordance to principles of law laid down by the Court of Appeals, and embody some very important provisions. In the State of New York there is a strong determination, in one form or another, to make the National Banks pay taxes for State and municipal purposes.

CITY EXPENSES.—The city of New York raised in 1864, for municipal purposes, the sum of $20,053,552; and this did not meet the demands on the Treasury by more than $200,000. Of this sum the Board of Education got and expended $1,787,000. The Central Park, which is an educator of another but scarcely inferior rank to schools, took $180,000. The aggregate valuation of property, real and personal, was $634,694,940.

LAWYERS will will be interested in a case before the London courts. In giving judgment on a question of pleading lately, Sir James Wylde set aside a reputed *dictum* of his predecessor, and ruled that a testator cannot depute to another the task of making his will for him, but he must both know and approve of the contents of the instrument to make it valid.

### LITERARY AND AMUSING.

#### Rest.

[The following lines were found under the pillow of a soldier who was lying dead in a hospital near Port Royal, South Carolina.]

I lay me down to sleep
 With little thought or care
Whether my waking find
 Me here or there.

A bowing, burdened head,
 That only asks to rest,
Unquestioned, upon
 A loving breast.

My good right hand forgets
 Its cunning now—
To march the weary march
 I know not how.

I am not eager, bold,
 Nor strong—all that is past;
I am ready not to do
 At last, at last.

My half day's work is done,
 And this is all my part;
I give my patient God
 My patient heart,

And grasp His banner still,
 Though all its blue be dim;
These stripes, no less than stars,
 Lead after Him.

*Christian Enquirer.*

THE Spanish author Darnagos gives a humorous sketch of the political types of his countrymen, which we find translated in the New York Commercial Advertiser. One of these types is the mouchard, a Government spy. The creature of Narvaez and O'Donnell, he is found in every society, but is considered a bore. Occasionally he tells an anecdote which is worth being listened to, like the following:

A short time before O'Donnell's departure for the scene of war, the Queen gave a state dinner, when, with a low voice, she said the following words: "General! my heart is waiting impatiently for the victories which thou wilt gain; thou soon, with fresh laurels, wilt return to us. How happy I should fell if I could command the valiant army that with so much impatience is awaiting thy arrival. Oh! how deeply *I regret not being a man!* The Queen was overcome by emotion. She was silent, and while all the others were waiting until she could recover and go on with her speech the deep silence was suddenly broken by a soft, trembling voice, which cried: 'Oh! I also! It was the King who has spoken.'"

IN a shipyard, one day, a tar from a man-of-war was observed watching two men dragging a seven-foot cross-cut saw through a huge oak log. The saw was dull, the log very dull; and there they went, see-saw, see-saw, push, push, push, pull. Jack studied the matter over a while, until he came to the conclusion that they were pulling to see who would get the saw; and as on was an immense big chap, while the other was a little fellow, he decided to see fair play. So, giving the big one a blow under the ear that capsized him, he jerked the saw out of the log, and giving it to the small one, he sung out, "Now run, you beggar!"

THERE are eight requisites to success in a lawsuit—a good cause, a good judge, a good counsel, a good attorney, good witnesses, a good jury, a good purse, and last, though not least, good luck.

AN advertisement of cheap shoes and fancy articles, in a country paper, has the following *nota bene*: "N. B. Ladies wishing those cheap shoes will do well to call soon, as they won't last long."

A SOUTHERN paper thinks that "something is on foot in South Carolina." She herself is on foot. She used to ride the "high horse," but can't now."

A SPIRITED young lady, who was about to marry a man whose purse was longer than his head, said she preferred his dollars to his sense.

DEAN SWIFT once said that Providence showed how little it thought of riches by the fools whom it permitted to possess wealth.

#### Congressional Nomenclature.

As the Congressional recess will terminate in a few days, and the proceedings of the National Legislature again occupy a large portion of public attention, it may be of interest to have at hand a statement of the States and political affinities of those members whose names are duplicated, and who, in consequence, are apt to be confusingly confounded:

Two representatives of the family of Ashley appear upon the roll. Delos R., from the new State of Nevada, and James M., for six years a representative from Ohio. Both of these gentlemen are radical republicans.

Then come the Clarkes. Reader W., of Ohio, and Sidney, of Kansas. Both of the same political faith as the Ashleys.

Aaron Harding, of Kentucky, is one of the few representatives at Washington, of the "unterrified" democracy, but his namesake, Abner C., of Illinois, is quite the reverse.

The Hubbard family presents an imposing appearance, four of its members, all republicans, appearing upon the list. These are Asahel W., of Iowa; Chester D., of West Virginia; Demas, of New York, and John H., of Connecticut. Often confounded with them is Calvin T. Hubbard, of New York.

Edwin N. Hubbell, of that State, is a staunch democrat, but James R., of Ohio, is a conscientious opponent of all the principles of that political organization.

James Humphrey, of New York, is a republican; but James M., of the same State, is an unwavering democrat.

The family of Lawrence gives to the national councils George V., of Pennsylvania, and William, of Ohio, both republicans.

Samuel J. Randall, a Philadelphia democrat and Wm. H. Randall, a republican of Kentucky, next appear. Then follow Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts, and his brother, John H., of Maine, both thorough going radicals. Next are Francis and John L. Thomas, Jr., both conservative Marylanders.

In conclusion, we have Burt Van Horn, of New York, and Robert T., of Missouri, Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, and Wm. B., of Massachusetts, and James F. Wilson, of Iowa, with Stephen F., of Pennsylvania, all republicans.

In the Senate the only family doubly represented is that of Lane, which has Henry S., of Indiana, and James H., of Kansas, both members of the dominant party in Congress.

#### Our Next Governor.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Amongst the many candidates named in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, no one stands more prominent than General John W. Geary.

In addition to being a gentleman of fine address and education, he has fairly won and deserves the title of General, having participated in the following battles: Bolivar Heights, 16th of October, 1861; Cedar Mountain, 9th of August, 1862; Chancellorville, 1st, 2d and 3d of May, 1863; Gettysburg, 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863; Wauhatchie, 29th of October, 1863; Lookout Mountain, 24th of November, 1863; Mission Ridge, 25th of November, 1863; Ringold, 27th of November, 1863.

He was also through the hundred days fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the campaigns to Savannah and the Carolinas to the close of the war.

Having served us faithfully four years in war, suffering its privations and imperiling his life, we owe him the office, and let Allegheny county claim the honor of presenting him as her favorite for the nomination. A SUBSCRIBER.

#### Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts for the past week are as follows: Tuesday, $4,323,583.46; Wednesday, $924,298.33; Thursday, $1,689,631.73; Friday, $1,594,787.83; Saturday, $722,501.57; Total; $9,024,719.92. The receipts on Tuesday last were the largest since the establishment of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

This increase over the exhibit of the previous week—1,679,796.63—is owing to the energy with which the officers of the bureau have prosecuted their duties in discovering articles which had hitherto escaped taxation. One of the best sources of revenue is cotton. The tax paid on this commodity at Macon, Georgia, during the last three months, amounted to $450,000—representing a sale and shipment of 50,000 bales, valued at $13,000,000 in New York. It is expected that, for the months of January, February and March, the revenues from the same source and the same place will reach more than 5,000,000.

A WRITER in the Providence *Journal* tells the following story: A Georgia merchant recently came to New York with money enough to pay his debts in full, but it would exhaust all his means, and compell him to seek other means of obtaining a livelihood. He told his creditors the whole story, and supposing that Southern credit was wholly exhausted he had no hopes of being able to do more than pay his debts. His creditors readily took fifty per cent. of their claims, gave him a discharge in full, and allowed him to purchase for cash with the balance of his money. Such is the manner in which the New York merchants are settling with the former Southern customers. The Georgian appreciated it very sensibly, and said: "We shall go back to the South and preach this untold generosity to our customers over our counters. It will do more good to return things to their natural position, and to correct the many and mistaken prejudices, than all the missionaries, or any other steps yet taken. It is magnanimity in the true meaning of the word, and so many will go back with feelings similar to my own, that it must show itself with a potency that will surpass all other attempts."

SENATOR DOOLITTLE.—The Wisconsin papers are discussing Senator Doolittle's claims to a seat on the Supreme bench in place of Mr. Justice Catron, deceased, and the Racine *Advocate* demands very pointedly that the President shall give us a man for that place "who is not committed by his public record to declare unconstitutional nine-tenths of all the laws relating to the rebellion." It says that Mr. Doolittle might, in a pinch, be made Minister to France or England, but that it will never do to put him on the Supreme Bench, where he would assuredly dissent from the Chief Justice in ninety-three out of every hundred cases that would come before the Court in the next five years.

PERSIAN WOMEN'S SCIENTIFIC DIVISION OF MEN.—The "Seven Wise Women of Persia," who by royal edict prepared a code of laws governing domestic matters in that realm, lay it down as a fact that "There are three kinds of men: 1. A proper man; 2. Half a man; 3. A hupul-hupla. A proper man always gives his wife whatever she wants; your half man is a poor, snivelling wretch, who gives his wife but little; and your hupul-hupla is a despicable, jealous creature, who gives his wife nothing, but makes her do her own work, and is so suspicious, that if she stays away all day, he is sure to ask her where she has been."

BY direction of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following gentlemen to make the annual trial pieces received at the United States Mint, and its branches, for the purpose of securing due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards: Henry Davenport, Boston; Professor Joseph Henry, Washington; John Torrey, New York; James McClue, Philadelphia; Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia; Dr. T. S. Bell, Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Alexander, Baltimore, and Jonas R. McClintock, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

"WARRINGTON" relates a story, which Tom Corwin used to tell, about a horse jockey in Lebanon, Ohio, who had a rule "never to lend a man a dollar unless he would put down two Spanish milled dollars as security." The jockey's three main rules for life, however, were first, "never refuse to drink with a man, because it won't cost you anything;" second, "never ask a man to drink, because it will cost you something, and might lead the man into bad habits;" third, "never mind what happens so long as it don't happen to you."

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### UNION COUNTY CONVETION.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny County are requested to assemble at the usual places for holding elections in the several districts, on SATURDAY, January 13th, 1866, and choose delegates to meet in County Convention, on TUESDAY, January 16th, 1866, at 11 A. M., at the Court House, for the purpose of selecting DELEGATES to the STATE CONVENTION, to be held at Harrisburgh, to place in nomination a candidate for GOVERNOR.

The election of Delegates shall be by ballot: in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of 4 and 7, P. M., and in the townships between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the County Executive Committee.
WM. J. GILMORE, Chairman.
R. W. THOMAS, } Secretaries.
WM. ANDERSON, }
ja4d&wtdF

## WANTS.

WANTED—Six Boys to run light Machinery in a Blacksmith Shop. Boys from 16 to 18 years of age. Apply at once at DAY & HAYDEN'S, corner of Water and Short sts. ja9:3td

WANTED—Three Good Blacksmiths to Forge Bridle Bits, at DAY & HAYDEN'S, corner of Water and Short streets. Three good hands can get a permanent job at once. DAY & HAYDEN. ja9:3td

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS GAS AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first rate hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire at T. T. EWENS', successor to Addy & Ewens, 165 Wood street. ja5

WANTED—A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of Land in Iowa, or an exchange for City Property. The land is in Hamilton County, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—SALESMEN—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, to sell the EIGHTEEN DOLLAR NEW SEWING MACHINE. Warranted for three years. Takes the Elastic Stitch. Also, a few ENERGETIC MEN to act as GENERAL AGENTS. Send for Circular. CLARK & BAKER, Manufacturers, No. 121 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio. ja3:3td

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN with a capital of $20,000 to $30,000 desires to form a connection with some Manufacturing Establishment in which his services and means may be used efficiently to extend the busines. Communications will be received by
S. S. BRYAN,
ja5:1wMR 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free*. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New York; No. 236 Carter street, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill.; No. 170 West 4th street, Cincinnati, O.; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. de9:deod&wF

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c, &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5075, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York. no29:3m

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, }
8th January, 1866. }
The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a dividend on the Capital Stock of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE. Out of the profits of the Company, payable forthwith at the office of the Company.
ja9:3td JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank, held January 4th, 1866, a dividend of
EIGHT DOLLARS PER SHARE
Was declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ja5:1dMR J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, }
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866. }
THIS BANK HAS DECLARED A Dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of Government Tax, payable on and after January 6th inst.
JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866. ja3:2wMR

## MEETINGS.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election for Direction will be held and other business transacted.
ja6:1dMR W. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the YOUNG MENS' MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Reports of the officers, and electing officers for the present year, will be held at the Library Room on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Polls will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
ja5:3td WM. B. EDWARDS, Secretary.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

OLD TYPE METAL.

Enquire at the COUNTING ROOM, THIS OFFICE.
ja8:tf

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING SITE,

Near Woods' Run, consisting of 5½ acres, with a broad river front and extending to the railroad; eligibly situated for any kind of business. For terms, apply to WM. H. WAKEHAM,
ja8:2wMR 115 Beaver street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A FARM, situated in Hanover township, Washington county, Penna., eight miles North of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and three miles East of Frankfort Springs, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less; ninety acres cleared, the balance well timbered; all under good fence. There is erected thereon a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable and other outbuildings, all frame and in good repair. Coal and water abundant, with an orchard of seventy young and bearing peach and apple trees, which for quality cannot be excelled in the country. Churches and schools convenient. The above will be sold privately on favorable terms to close an estate. Title good. For further information, address the undersigned at Florence, Washington county, Pa., or apply on the premises, to
ja8:3twT JAMES ARMSTRONG.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORES NOS. 52 AND 56 MARKET ST.

ALSO, TWO LARGE SECOND STORY ROOMS

OVER 58 AND 60 MARKET STREET.

Enquire of M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ja8 No. 98 Grant street, (near Fifth.)

TO LET—Two three story Brick HOUSES, containing hall and nine rooms each, situated on Washington street, three doors from Wylie street. Apply to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., corner of Smithfield and Water streets. ja5:dtf

## CLAIM AGENTS.

W. J. PATTERSON..........Notary Public.
HALL PATTERSON..........Attorney at Law.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, 141 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Attorneys for Collecting Claims against the State and United States Governments, for BOUNTY, BACK AND EXTRA PAY, PENSIONS, &c. OFFICERS ACCOUNTS SETTLED AND CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS PROCURED. ja9

## SUNDRIES.

PEANUTS—198 sacks in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTON—5 bales to arrive for sale by (ja6) ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY FRUIT—28 sacks Apples;
32 do Peaches,
To arive for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PICKLES.
100 cases half gals., qts. and pts., best brands;
25 bbls. No. 1 prime Pickles.
In store and to arrive for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
ja8 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

JELLIES.
100 cases assorted Jellies, in tumblers;
50 " Currant do do
Just received and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
ja8 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SUGARS.
100 bbls. Baltimore B Coffee Sugar;
50 " do A do do
50 " Powdered, Granulated and Pul. Sugar,
Just received and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
ja8 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE:—The Assessment for the Grading and Paving of Smith street has been made, and may be seen at my office in the Market Building, until the 19th DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, after which day it will be handed over to the City Treasurer for collection.
CHARLES REICHSPFARR,
ja1:9td Recording Regulator.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—225 acres of excellent COAL, six foot vein, situate 20 rods from railroad, 27 miles from Pittsburgh, with right of way to the railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja8 51 Market street.

PRODUCE ON CONSIGNMENT.
Prime Dried Pared Peaches;
Prime Dried halves and quarter Peaches;
Prime Dried Apples and Cherries;
Green Apples and Peach Blow Potatoes;
Eggs, Butter, Lard and Tallow;
Goshen Cheese and Pickles;
Canned Peaches and Tomatoes, cheap;
Corn Meal and Pearl Barley;
Beans, Onions and Seeds.
All of which is offered for sale for cash at lowest rates, by GRAFF & REITER,
ja8 No. 215 Liberty street.

SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY.
I offer for sale 200 shares of the
Superior Iron Co.
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
ja8 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CLOSING OUT BELOW COST AT
H. G. LAUER'S
VARIETY AND TOY STORE,
No. 101 MARKET STREET,
A lot of Ladies', Mens' and Children's GLOVES AND STOCKINGS, SILK, LINEN AND COTTON HDKF'S, NECK TIES, HEAD NETS, SILK VELVET RIBBONS &c., &c., to quit the business. ja5

## BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
Published in conformity with the 34th section of the National Currency Act.
TUESDAY MORNING, January 2, 1866.

| ASSETS. | |
|---|---|
| Notes and Bills Discounted | $1,137,169 93 |
| U. S. Securities | 535,000 00 |
| Real Estate | 44,921 47 |
| Taxes and Expenses | 3,463 24 |
| Legal Tender Notes | 221,000 00 |
| Cash | 30,742 73 |
| Coin | 11,542 87 |
| Due from Banks and Bankers | 227,312 70 |
| | $2,212,009 04 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital Stock | $ 500,000 00 |
| Circulation | 200,000 00 |
| Circulation Citizens' Bank | 509,500 00 |
| Depositors | 648,733 34 |
| Contingent Fund and Earnings | 349,168 24 |
| Due to Banks and Bankers | 4,607 46 |
| | $2,212,009 04 |

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d day of January, A. D., 1866.
ja3:1wd&E H. E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

SECOND QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

| ASSETS. | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $ 821,153 34 |
| United States Securities | 1,067,850 00 |
| Due by Banks and Bankers | 74,622 26 |
| Notes and Checks of other Banks | 37,580 01 |
| Legal Tender Notes and Specie | 258,737 25 |
| | $1,700,223 35 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital Stock | $ 500,000 00 |
| Profits and Earnings | 204,845 63 |
| National Circulation | 245,000 00 |
| State Circulation | 538,549 00 |
| Due Depositors | 167,757 99 |
| Due Banks and Bankers | 10,022 29 |
| Dividends Unpaid | 34,048 44 |

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of January, 1866.
ja3:1wd&E S. SMITH, Notary Public.

## PLUMBING—GAS FITTING.

IRON AND BRASS COCKS,

PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE,

PLUMBERS' MATERIAL,

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTINGS.

All at lowest Eastern rates.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KNOWLE'S PATENT STEAM PUMP.

BAILEY, FARREL & CO.,
ja8 167 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS,

SHOWER BATHS,
WATER CLOSETS,
HYDRANTS,
Constantly on hand and made to order.

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,
And 227 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh
mh11:2awdly

## MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NORTH-WEST CORNER OF PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Takes great pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the public generally, that his purchases and arrangements for the fall season are now completed, having been personally selected from the first-class cloth houses in the Eastern cities. Only such a class of goods as can really be recommended, will be offered, which embraces the newest and most approved materials and styles, the entire stock being very large, varied and select. Mr. Hale has much confidence in inviting an early inspection.

Superfine black, colored cloths, and doe skins as usual, warranted fast in colors, and sound texture.

Melton Cloths and other new coatings, new style for entire suits.

A great variety of fine cassimeres for Pants and Vests, for morning and evening wear. au26

BOYS'
DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS,
A new lot of choice goods
FOR FALL WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED BY
GRAY & LOGAN,
ja1 No. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

## STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, CIRCULARS, &c.

Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel,

Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.
se27:dy

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & Co.,

Manufacturers of

BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL.

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. fe11:yd

## MANUFACTURERS.

S. SEVERANCE, No. 58 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and railroad of every description.

Particular sized or shaped Spikes and Rivets, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand.

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.

MODES, RYRIE & CO.,

Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASSWARE, Druggists' Ware, Bottles, Demijohns, Carboys, &c. Warehouse—No. 131 WATER STREET, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

We warrant our Wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the Mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to private moulds. au8:ly

THOS. F. COLLINS..........OMER WRIGHT.
COLLINS & WRIGHT, Brittania, Brass and Sheet Metal Workers. Brittania Castors, Carbon and Lard Oil Burners, and all different styles of Brittania used by Glass Manufacturers. Orders promptly filled. No. 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Penna. oc7:lyd

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA,
Office, 15 Market St.,
ja7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

D. & W. BENNETT, Manufacturers and Importers of QUEENSWARE. No. 31 DIAMOND STREET, between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh1

## BORING TOOLS.

JAMES BOWN,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS,

No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Well borers furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,
BELLOWS,
VICES,
SLEDGES,
HAMMERS,
SHOVELS,
PICKS,
AXLES,

HATCHETS,
SAWS,
SQUARES,
CHISELS,
WRENCHES,
PLANES,
LEVELS,
NAILS,

ROPE, LEATHER AND GUM BELTING.
All of which I have constantly in store. oc31:3md

PETROLIA MACHINE WORKS.

R. H. LECKY,

No. 32 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

Manufacturer of

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, AND FIXTURES USED IN SINKING OIL AND SALT WELLS.

Particular attention invited to his Patented improvements in Jars and Joints, made of Juniatta, T. S., and Low Moor Iron, in standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times.

We also furnish ropes, belting, small tools, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promtly attended to. I am prepared to grant licenses to other manufacturers for these improvements on liberal terms. Box 17 Allegheny P. O.
de13:6m&E R. H. LECKY.

## LAMP CHIMNEYS.

PATENTED OCTOBER 8, 1861.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Manufactured of XX Flint Glass. These Chimneys are intended for the flat flame, heating all parts of the glass equally, and does not expose it to cracking.
E. D. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street,
sy17 Pittsburgh, Penna.

## DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

JANUARY 8, 1866.

NEW DRY GOODS.

Just received and will be opened this morning,

WHITE BLANKETS,

All Wool; one bale at $6.50.

Balmoral Skirts,

All Wool, White and Black.

*Linens,*
*Muslins,*
*Shirt Fronts,*
*Cloths,*
*Cassimeres,*
*Jeans, &c.,*

Which will be sold at as low prices as at any other establishment.

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this stock.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY, above Market.
ja8:1td

CHRISTMAS AND

New Years Gifts

AT

EATON'S,

17 FIFTH STREET,

JUST RECEIVED

A Large and Desirable Stock of

GOODS

Suitable for Presents.

Point Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs and Barbes; Val Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs; Thread, Lace and Maltese Collars.

A full line of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in Embroidered, Lace Trimmed, Colored, Bordered and Hemstitched.

Fine stock of FANCY COMBS of every description. Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Card Baskets, Fancy Bead Baskets.

BALMORAL HOSE.

Full line of Ladies', Misses and Children's Tartan, Fancy Stripe and Scarlet.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Scarfs, Ties, Negligee Shirts, Underclothing of every description, Gloves, Half Hose, Plain, Colored Bordered, Hemstitched and Silk. Zephyr Goods, Shawls and Capes, Scarfs and Nubias, Hoods and Skating Caps.

Full assortment all sizes GAITERS for Ladies and Misses.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, new styles, just received this day.

F. H. EATON,

(*Successors to EATON, MACRUM & CO.,*)

de18 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT

Holiday Sale

AT

Nos. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.

*Embroideries of All Kinds.*

FINE SLIPPER AND
OTTOMAN PATTERNS,
LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
WOOLEN GOODS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SCARFS, SCARF PINS
AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

Fancy Goods.

We have made this department a SPECIALTY.
We will be receiving

NEW GOODS

Every Day During the Holiday Season,

FINE WORK BOXES,
RECTICULES,
PERFUME BOXES,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
SATCHELS,
CIGAR STANDS,
CIGAR CASES,
WATCH STANDS,
ALBUMS,
JEWEL CASES,
FANCY COMBS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Customers will find our prices

Lower than any Other House in the City

GIVE US A CALL, AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

de13

NEW YEARS GIFTS.

Great Reduction

IN THE PRICE OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

19 FIFTH STREET,

In order to close out all our Fancy Articles, we have made a

Great Reduction in Price.

Those who failed to make "Christmas Presents" can find supply of

GOODS

THAT WILL BE USEFUL AND ACCEPTABLE TO ALL.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

de29:ME 19 FIFTH STREET.

PRICES REDUCED.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

No. 25 Fifth Street,

Offer for sale a large stock of

DRESS GOODS

ja8 AT REDUCED PRICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 Market St.

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS,
WOOLEN GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

GENTS' AND LADIES'
FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS, at
ja8 MOORHEAD'S, 81 Market street.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

No. 25 Fifth Street,

Have on hand a large stock of

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS

Which they will sell at

LOW PRICES.

ja9

## UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS! COFFINS!

METALLIC! METALLIC!
MAHOGANY! MAHOGANY! MAHOGANY!
UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Undertaker,

Office, No. 138 FOURTH STREET.

Undertaking in all its branches. Disinterring, laying out and furnishing everything necessary for the proper Interment, promptly attended to.

A splendid Hearse and Carriages always on hand at reasonable terms. de1:E

ALEX. AIKEN,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 164 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCE—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq. 29:1yd

## AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF

United States Ordnance Property,

Will be sold at Public Auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, the following articles, viz:

4 Iron Cannon.
52 Upper Casemate Carriages, cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,222 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
13,902 U. S. Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
62,837 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,864 U. S. Muskets and Rifles.
3,638 Breech-Loading and other Carbines.
453 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
3,022 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,608 Bayonets, triangular and sword.
2,185 Revolvers.
1,875 Sabres and Swords.
4,000 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 parts of Horse Equipments, bridles, horse brushes, curry-combs, &c.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
3,000 parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 pounds Powder, cannon, musket, rifle and sporting.
32 incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 tons Lead and Antimony, in pigs, Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 pounds Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.

A large lot of appendages for muskets, carbines, &c., &c.

A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.

A large lot of spare parts for Muskets, &c.

A large lot of Tools and Machines.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Lieut. Col. of Ordnance and
ja7:tdm Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

IN NEW YORK, BY

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

Auctioneers,

Offices, No. 93 Liberty Street,

To be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 17th, 18th and 19th, at 8 o'clock each evening, at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's.

The Hunter Gallery

OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

Being the entire collection of the late Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, Westchester county, N. Y., comprising in all nearly 400 Genuine Works of the old masters.

This sale will afford to connoisseurs a rare opportunity for the selection of fine pictures, being the largest and finest collection ever exhibited or offered for sale in this country. The late owner, Mr. Hunter, formed the principal part of it from the year 1800 until 1835; no pictures having been added since 1850, many of the finest were purchased especially for him by his European Agent, Mr. Hobson, during the revolutionary troubles in France, the balance being the careful selection of the late owner during a period of fifty years. It has always been esteemed the best representative Gallery of the Old Masters in the United States. There are no other pictures embraced in this catalogue, it comprising the entire collection of the late Mr. Hunter only. The sale will be positive and without reserve.

They may be viewed on and after TUESDAY, January 2d, at the Galleries as above.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Galleries, at the office of Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty street.

Catalogues can be obtained at the office of THIS PAPER. ja3:3td&3:9:15

BANK, INSURANCE, RAILWAY AND OIL STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, January 9th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Room, 106 Smithfield street:
25 Shares Exchange Bank Stock.
20 do Citizens' do do
30 do Western Insurance Co.
25 do Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway.
500 do Ralston Oil Company.
500 do Cherry Run Basin Oil Co.
5,000 do Monongahela Pioneer Oil Co.
4,000 do Flewarts Run Oil Co.
250 do Ritchie Oil Co.
250 do Horse Neck Oil Co.
50 do Columbia Oil Co.
50 do United States Oil Co.
ja8 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

WINES, SEGARS AND TOBACCO.—WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 10th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield Street,
10 baskets superior Champagne;
4 casks and one bbl. (300 gals.) Catawba Wine, vintage of 1863;
1 cask and six bbls. (300 galls.) Catawba Wine, vintage of 1864;
1 bbl. (40 galls.) Cherry and Currant Wine;
4 bbls. (160 galls.) German Wine;
10,000 prime Havana Segars;
20 caddies prime Spun Roll Tobacco;
20 do do Union Navy Tobacco.
ja8 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT IN SEVENTH WARD.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 10th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises in the Seventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Linton street, adjoining the Public School House, having six rooms, hall and cellar, now renting at $15 per month. The lot is 22 feet front on Linton street, within one-half square of Centre avenue, and extending back 85 feet to Duncan street. Sale positive. Terms at sale. For further particulars enquire of P. McNAMEE, or
ja8 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, January 12th, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by order of Trustee, THREE BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 20, 22 and 24, on Cherry alley, between Second and Third streets. The lots are 15 feet front each and 60 feet in depth.

Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.
de16:td

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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ja5

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1866,

AT

J. R. READ'S, 78 Fourth Street.

ja1

## CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

McCALLUM'S CARPET STORE,

*No. 87 Fourth Street.*

Mosaic and Aixminster Rugs,

VELVET RUGS,

Embroidered Piano Covers,

SHEEPSKIN MATS,

VELVET HASOCKS,

ja9 And every description of Carpets.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CARPETS,

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices of our choice and extensive stock of

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tassels, Loops and Bands.

Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS of permanent value at a very moderate expense.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth street.
de21 Next House to the Post Office.

## PROPOSALS.

RENO OIL AND LAND COMPANY.

Proposals for Putting Down Fifty Oil Wells.

PROPOSALS will be received by the above Company, at their office, at Reno, Pa., until January 20th, 1866, for putting down FIFTY WELLS on their lands at Reno.

Bidders will make proposals as follows, viz:

First—For doing all the work and finding Engines, Fuel, Derricks and Fixtures.

Second—For doing the work, the Company supplying the Derricks without machinery.

Third—For doing the work, the Company finding everything.

Bidders may stipulate to put down one or more wells. Bids for single wells preferred.

The work must be commenced as soon as practicable after proposals are accepted, and prosecuted energetically day and night until completed.

Address GALUSHA A. GROW, President,
Or JAMES JENKINS, Sup't,
ja8:24d RENO OIL AND LAND Co., Reno, Pa.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & SLACK,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of

MOWING MACHINES,

HORSE RAKES,

STRAW CUTTERS,

SCYTHES AND

HAY RAKES,

At No. 28 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny.
se14

## DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of SIMPSON & KNOX, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment at once, and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment immediately, at the old stand, Federal street, or No. 79, West side Diamond, Allegheny.
J. W. SIMPSON,
ROBERT KNOX,
ANDREW KNOX.
ALLEGHENY, January 1st, 1866.—ja8:1wMR

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the styles of B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., at Pittsburgh, and FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO., in New York, ceased by its own limitation December 31st, 1865. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.
GEO. W. FAHNESTOCK,
JACOB L. SCHWARTZ,
AURELIUS H. HULL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, and will continue the WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS under the style and firm of B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.
GEO. W. FAHNESTOCK,
JACOB L. SCHWARTZ.
January 1, 1866.—ja8-3tdM

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as the PENNSYLVANIA WHITE LEAD WORKS ceased by its own limitation December 31st, 1865.
JOHN HASLETT, Jr.
GEO. W. FAHNESTOCK,
AURELIUS B. HULL,
JACOB L. SCHWARTZ.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ, for the manufacture of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, &c., at the Pennsylvania White Lead Works.
JOHN HASLETT, Jr.
GEO. W. FAHNESTOCK,
JACOB L. SCHWARTZ.
January 1, 1866.—ja8-3tdM

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of "S. JONES & CO." is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.
MICHAEL JONES,
JAS. T. BRADY.

IN RETIRING from Business, I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and patrons.
MICHAEL JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers and Brokers.
JAMES T. BRADY,
ja3:3td CALVIN ADAMS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of "BARD BROS." has this day expired by limitation. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment as soon as convenient. Bills against said firm, if any, will be presented for payment immediately, at the old stand, No. 265 Liberty street.
JAMES N. BARD,
ELLIOTT BARD.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1866.

A CARD.—Having resigned the office of Leather Inspector, I have this day resumed business at the store recently occupied by my sons, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of LEATHER, and all other articles in our line of trade.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine my stock and prices before buying elsewhere.
RICHARD BARD.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1866. ja3:1wd

## PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

GET THE BEST!

BRADBBURY, NEW YORK,
SCHOMACKER & CO., PHIL'A,
JARDINE & SONS,
BOARDMAN, GRAY, and
CUMMIMGS & JENNY'S, N. Y.

PIANOS.

The Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organ,

*AND AMERICAN ORGAN.*

Pronounced by the best judges to be the most perfect instrument of this kind in the world.

Our Pianos have no superior as to power, purity and quality of tone, thorough workmanship, and durability.

The "American Organ" is fully equal to the best manufactured in the country.

The "Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organ" is a new era in the Cottage or Parlor Organs. By a patent arrangement of the reeds, and the addition of a patent manual sub-bass, a $200 two stop instrument has as much power as a $700 Church Organ. At the late Indiana State Fair, it was awarded the first premium over a twelve-stop Organ, and all competitors, for power and beauty of tone.

Brass and German Silver Instruments, of every description, for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Musical Goods, of every variety, constantly on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Catalogues and circulars furnished on application.

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de25

NOW BEING RECEIVED,

THAT ELEGANT STOCK OF

CHICKERING PIANOS,

Selected personally by the subscriber, during a recent visit to the Factory.

SEVENTEEN INSTRUMENTS

are now open, and ready for examination, and the public are invited to call and see them.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

CHARLES C. MELLOR,

81 Wood Street.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & Co.,

53 FIFTH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos.

ja1

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF STORES

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 8th, 1866. }

Will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the GOVERNMENT STORE HOUSE ON PENN STREET, opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot, in this city, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Quartermaster's Stores, viz:

94 Double Bunks,
6 sets Wheel Harness,
6 Office Desks,
6 sets Lead Harness,
2 " Pigeon Holes,
1 Cooking Stove,
31 Office Stoves,
31 Stools,
1 Table,
120 Lights Window Sash,
1 Curry Comb,
4 Leather Halters,
1 Brace Drill,
2 Cold Chisels,
1 pair Compasses,
2 Drills,
2 Neck Halters,
8 Chairs,
1 Clock,
3 Wagon Tongues,
3½ bbls. Lime,
160 lbs. Nails,
100 lbs. Spikes,
12 pairs Hinges,
2 Horse Brushes,
2 Anvils,
2 B. S. Bellows,
1 Buttress,
1 Broad Axes,
3 Augers,
1 Adz,
3 Braces,
4 Wood Files,
10 Saw Files,
1 Half Round File,
10 assorted Hammers,
2 pair Compasses,
2 Grindstones complete,
2 Gauges,
1 Tuyre Iron,
1 Hatchet,
1 Claw Hammer,
1 Drawing Knife,
1 Chalk Line,
6 Planes,
11 Planes, assorted,
2 Heading Tools,
1 Tryer,
2 Vises,
17 Hand Saws,
34 pairs Handcuffs,
5 assorted Squares,
4 Water Dippers,
1 Saw Set,
2 Bench Screws,
2 Oil Stones,
1 Spoke Shave;
1 Awl,
10 Awl Blades,
1 Channeller,
3 Brace Bits,
3 assorted Bits,
2 Auger Bits,
13 assorted Chisels,
1 Hardie,
1 Clinching Iron,
2 Thumb Gauges,
1 Shoeing Nipper,
1 pair Pincers,
3 Pritchels,
6 Punches,
3 Horse Rasps,
1 Screw Plate, Taps, &c,
1 Square,
5 pair B. S. Tongs,
1 Monkey Wrench,
2 Hand Wrenches,
1 Tenon Saw,
1 Compass Saw,
4 Tin Cans,
6 Stove Pipe Elbows,
2 Manure Forks,
8 Hoes,
2 Branding Irons,
2 Iron Kettles,
4 Collar Needles,
6 Boiler Lids,
15 Lamps,
1 Draw Gauge,
1 Saddler's Hammer,
1 " Horse,
6 Awl Handles,
1 Coffee Pot,
8 Rakes,
1 pair Saddler's Pincers,
1 Sleeker,
1 Claw Tool,
1 Saddler's Tickler,
1 Edge Tool,
3 Axes,
8 Tin Boilers,
10 Balls and Chains,
3 Wheelbarrows,
3 Crowbars,
1 pair Balances,
11 Lamp Chimneys,
½ pound Black Wax,
14 pieces Zinc,
2 Books, 2 quires,
3 Books, 4 quires,
3 Books, 6 quires,
¼ pound Lamp Black,
1 gal. Neatsfoot Oil,
25 pounds Horse Shoes,
3 Ladles,
3 Picks and Handles,
110 Joints Stove Pipes,
20 Cooking Pots,
1 Saddler's Knife,
1 Shoe Knife,
12 Spades,
20 Shovels,
1 Scythe and Snath,
1 Scythe Stone,
1 Fire Shovel,
2 Camp Kettles,
2 Bake Pans,
2 pound Borax,
5 Whitewash Brushes,
4 Stove Pipe Caps,
1 pound Chalk,
6 Stove Grates,
2 Hammer Handles,
2 Awl Handles,
420 pounds Iron, assorted,
30 pounds Hoop Iron,
½ Side Harness Leather,
15 lbs. Horseshoe Nails,
7 Sheets Sand Paper.

TERMS—Cash, United States Currency.
E. E. CAMP,
Brvt. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
ja8:tJan23M

SALE OF

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 6th, 1866. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the FAIRGROUNDS, Penn street, the following Government Property, viz:

23 Mules.
15 Horses.
1 Mare.
1 Cask.
5 Six Mule Wagons.
2 Two Horse Wagons.
2 Ambulances.
1 Cart.
5 single sets Wheel Harness.
52 do do Lead do
1 do do Cart do

Terms—Cash, U. S. Currency.
O. CROSS,
ja6:td Lieut. Col., and Deputy Q. M. Gen'l.

## SEWING MACHINES.

WM. SUMNER..........J. F. WRIGHT..........E. P. CARPENTER.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

WHEELER & WILSON'S

*LOCK-STITCH*

SEWING MACHINE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
No. 90 Main street, Wheeling, West Virginia.
No. 205 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
No. 1 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Kentucky.
No. 12 Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

COCOA NUTS—3,000 Cocoa Nuts just received and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
ja3 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 9, 1866.

# PROTECTION OF FREEDMEN.

## Actual Condition of the Rebel States.

## SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

(CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY.)

Here is a letter from a South Carolinian who served in the rebel army but who now sees the error of his ways:

"I am sorry to say Governor Orr's inaugural yesterday received no applause at all from the audience; its sentiments were too Union loving for them. I am sorry also to say that the South Carolinians generally entertain, to a great extent, their old ideas and prejudices so disastrous of late to the State. One is almost compelled to think they insanely wish to bring upon themselves more and greater mortifications. Witness the vote given Hampton, who refused to be a candidate. What an unwise display of a factious and discontented spirit! Few seem willing to admit the simple proposition that all causes of ill feeling between the North and South have been settled by the arbitrament of the sword, and we must submit sincerely. They seek rather to keep alive the ill feeling that has made us unhappy for so many years, and that ill-advised disposition to supervise the actions of the United States Government."

"If this War does not settle all issues, and settle them forever, it will be because the General Government fails to use the power it has obtained. I am as dear a lover of South Carolina as any man in it, and for that reason I wish to see peace and harmony restored throughout its borders. But that can never be if the men who tried hardest to break up the Government are, immediately they find themselves unsuccessful with the sword, allowed to take seats in Congress and recommence the agitation with their tongues, and by their arguments and votes. More inflammatory speeches were not made in 1860 than have been delivered during the late canvass. If examples are not made, if leading men are not made to feel some ill effects from an unsuccessful attempt to revolutionize, then agitation will never cease, but will be kept up by ambitious men of mean talents who can hope to rise only in times of disorder or by operating upon and influencing the passions of the multitude."

To cap the climax of this iniquity a body of men calling themselves the Legislature, but having small title to be considered a legal body, have undertaken to pass a black code, separating the two races, in defiance of every principle of equality. Here is a provision which fastens apprenticeship or serfdom in a new form upon the unhappy freedmen:

"Colored children between the ages mentioned (eighteen and twenty-one), who have neither father nor mother living in the district in which they are found, or whose parents are paupers, or unable to afford them a comfortable maintenance, or whose parents are not teaching them habits of industry and honesty, or are persons of notoriously bad character, or are vagrants, or have been convicted of infamous offenses, and colored children, in all cases where they are in danger of moral contamination, may be bound as apprentices by the district judge or one of the magistrates, for the aforesaid term."

Under these words there is no colored minor in the State who is safe for one moment from a compulsory serfdom.

The lash is also prescribed as a means of enforcing contracts. The lash once more is to resound.

The planters, at their public meetings, have given utterance to this same brutal spirit. Here is a series of resolutions where, after calling for the withdrawal of the troops of the troops of the United States, and after declaring themselves pledged to the existing state of things, and that it is their "honest purpose to abide thereby," they proceed as follows:

*Resolved*, That if inconsistent with the views of the authorities to remove the military, we express the opinion that the plan of the military *to compel the freedman* to contract with his former owner, when desired by the latter, is wise, prudent and absolutely necessary.

*Resolved*, That we, the planters of the district, pledge ourselves not to contract with any freedman unless he can produce a certificate of regular discharge from his former owner.

*Resolved*, That under no circumstances whatsoever, will we rent land to any freedmen, nor will we permit them to live on our premises as employees.

Thus is the freedman, whose liberty the United States are bound to maintain, to be handed over to compulsory service, and under no circumstances is land to be rented to him. And yet these people announce that they accept the existing state of things and that it is their honest purpose to abide thereby! Of course they will accept a state of things which leaves them once more "masters" of their former slaves. Of course they will abide by it. Be it our duty to teach them the duty and necessity of Equal Rights.

From South Carolina pass to Georgia, and there is the same wretched story. The spirit of the State appears in the language of Mr. Simmons in the Convention:

"Let us repudiate only under the lash and the application of military power, and then, as soon as we are an independent sovereignty, restored to our equal rights and privileges in the Union, let us immediately call another convention and resume the debt."

The testimony from various quarters shows the same spirit. A recent writer, of unimpeachable authority, now sitting as a reporter in your galleries, thus testifies:

"In the stage between Augusta and Milledgeville I rode with two gentlemen of considerable local weight and prominence, who were both anti-secessionists in 1860-61. They talked of the approaching convention, and of its probable action in redistricting the State for Representatives. 'Well, Colonel,' said the younger, himself a man of over forty years—'Well, Colonel, what will be our proper course when we are once more fully restored to the Union?' The answer came, after a moment's consideration. 'We must strike hands with the Democratic party of the North, and manage them as we always have.' There was a pause while we rattled down the hill, and then the questioner responded, 'That is just it; they were ready enough to give us control if we gave them the offices, and I reckon they have not changed very much yet.' There was then conversation on other matters; but half an hour later, after a mile or so of silence, the Colonel suddenly resumed, 'Yes, sir, our duty is plain; we shall be without weight now that slavery is gone, unless we do join hands with them; Andy Johnson will want a re-election, and the United Democratic party must take him up; it shall be a fair division—we want the power and they want the spoils.'"

And the same writer, in another letter, shows how rebels were honored in the Convention:

"'I'll be d—d if I vote for any man who did not go with the State,' said one of the delegates while the canvass for officers was going on; in accordance with which spirit the Secretary is a gentleman who was a Colonel in the rebel army, and the door-keeper a gentleman who lost an arm in the service."

Where such a spirit prevails the freedmen fare badly. In Georgia they are treated cruelly. A traveler writes as follows:

"The hatred toward the negro as a freeman is intense among the low and brutal, who are the vast majority. Murders, shootings, whippings, robbing, and brutal treatment of every kind are daily inflicted upon them, and I am sorry to say in most cases they can get no redress. They don't know where to complain or how to seek justice after they have been abused and cheated. The habitual deference toward the white man makes them fearful of his anger and revenge."

An official of the Government, after traversing Mississippi and Alabama, writes from Georgia, in a very recent letter, as follows:

"Every day the press of the South testifies to the outrages that are being perpetrated upon unoffending colored people by the State militia. These outrages are particularly flagrant in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and are of such a character as to demand most imperatively the interposition of the national Executive. These men are rapidly inaugurating a condition of things—a feeling—among the freedmen that will, if not checked, ultimate in insurrection. The freedmen are peaceable and inoffensive; yet if the whites continue to make it all their lives are worth to go through the country, as free people have a right to do, they will goad them to that point at which submission and patience cease to be a virtue.

* * * * *

"I call your attention to this matter after reading and hearing from the most authentic sources, officers and others, for weeks, of the continuance of the militia robbing the colored people of their property—arms—shooting them in the public highways if they refuse to halt when so commanded, and lodging them in jail if found from home without passes, and ask, as a matter of simple justice to an unoffending and down trodden people, that you use your influence to induce the President to issue an order or proclamation forbidding such wicked and unlawful proceedings; and, if he deem it prudent, forbidding the organization of the State militia. The only military force needed in the South is more regular and volunteer troops to keep in proper subjection those lately in rebellion, and to teach them to treat the freed people in a manner becoming a civilized community."

Another witness, himself a Georgian, with ample opportunities of information, thus testifies:

"I have personal and friendly relations with many leading men of this section. I had before the war. I have met many of them in New York and Washington within the past few months, and have, as a citizen of the South had frequent conversations with them upon our future and the means that should be employed to begin it auspiciously. These interviews have been free and open in interchange of opinion, and I must believe that I had laid before me the intentions of those who must and will again assume the leadership here. If they are not so honored, their opinions will show how they would lead had they the power.

"Among these were four Ex-Governors of three different States, who had received pardons from President Johnson. Our conversation naturally and necessarily turned to the future of the emancipated negroes. Their past and present condition was discussed, and their chances as well as our own were of course considered, and everything that could bear upon their future was canvassed. The course to be pursued by the Legislatures of the reconstructed States, and the laws to be enacted, in order to obtain the fulfilment of contracts with the freedmen employed, occupied no small portion of consideration. In this way I had full opportunity to learn the opinions of those who have been and will be again looked up to as the leaders and directors of Southern opinion and sentiment.

"The unanimity of all was not the least singular thing, especially regarding the status of the freedmen and their rights hereafter. If legal chicanery can avail, those rights will be but nominal, and they will remain as they have ever been, isolated and apart; free in name, but slaves in fact."

It seems that in Georgia there is a body of men known as "regulators," who are thus described by a correspondent of that journal which has for years whitewashed the enormities of slavery, the New York *Herald*:

"Springing naturally out of this disordered state of affairs is an organization of 'regulators,' so called. The numbers include many ex-Confederate cavaliers of the country, and their mission is to visit summary justice upon any offenders against the public peace. It is needless to say their attention is largely directed to maintaining quiet and submission among the blacks. The shooting or stringing up of some obstreperous nigger by the 'regulators' is so common an occurrence as to excite little remark. Nor is the work of proscription confined to the freedmen only. [illegible] go to the bottom of the [illegible] to make it uncomfortably warm for any new settlers with demoralizing innovations of wages for 'niggers.'"

Such is the unimaginable atrocity which, according to a friendly authority, prevails Georgia. The poor freedman is sacrificed. The Northern settler, who believes in human rights, is sacrificed also. Alas! that such scenes should disgrace our country and age! Alas! that there should be any hesitation in applying the necessary remedy.

Surely this is enough. I do not stop to dwell on the instances of frightful barbarism. There is one which has been authenticated in the Court of the Provost Marshal, where a colored girl was roasted alive. And another writer, in a letter just received, describes a system of "burning" in Wilkes county, Georgia, as a "mild means of extorting from the freed people as to where they have their arms and money concealed." He says "they were held in the blaze." Think of it, sir, here in our country, "they were held in the blaze." And the national government looks on.

From Georgia pass to Alabama, only to find the same evil spirit and the same succession of enormities, intensified, if possible. Here again I am embarrassed by the variety and extent of the testimony.

A recent private letter from Mobile thus testifies:

"The press and people here, with one voice, are loud in their praise of President Johnson, for his wholesale manner of dispensing pardons. But I have yet to see the first sign of repentance on the part of those who have received clemency from the Chief Magistrate of the Government. The existing feeling is that no man who did not support the Confederacy is worthy of trust; and all offices are given to those who did their best to break up the country. President Johnson will find in the end that he has been too liberal in the exercise of clemency. And, unless he changes his course, or is checked by Congress, the most corrupt men in the South will again get into power, and sway the destinies of this section of the country.

* * * * *

"And until the labor question is adjusted between the planters and the freedmen, we cannot look forward to a time of prosperity. The indications at present are not favorable to a satisfactory solution of the problem. The planters hate the negro, and the latter class distrust the former, and while this state of things continues, there cannot be harmonious action in developing the resources of the country. Besides a good many men are unwilling yet to believe that the 'peculiar institution' of the South has been actually abolished, and still have the lingering hope that slavery, though not in name, will yet in some form practically exist. And hence the great anxiety to get back into the Union, which being accomplished, they will then, as I have heard it expressed, 'fix the negro.'

* * * * *

"I look forward with deep solicitude to the approaching session of Congress. I hope there will be strength and moral courage enough in that body to keep the ship of state right. The President has a difficult position to fill, and needs all the sympathy and aid he can get from right minded citizens. But there is no question that he has been most sadly imposed upon within the past few months by designing and corrupt politicians."

Another private letter from a person so situated as to be accurately informed, gives this painful testimony:

"The Government in taking the responsibility of freeing this people tacitly engaged to protect them in their freedom. The various departments of Goverment have solemnly declared the black man entitled to equal rights before the law with the white man. Yet it is the simple fact, capable of indefinite proof, that the black man does not receive the faintest shadow of justice. I aver that in nine cases out of ten, within my own observation, where a white man has provoked an affray with a black, and savagely misused him, the black man has been fined for insolent language, because he did not receive the chastisement in submissive silence, while the white man has gone free. It is the simple truth, that the most flagrant crimes against the blacks are not noticed at all, and indeed a man loses caste if he interests himself about them.

"It is the simple truth that black men are not allowed to use their own property to the best advantage, or in any way to make such use of their capabilities as would be likely to elevate them in social position. * * *

"The above are but specimen facts, and they are facts. Every Provost Marshal who has been in office here will testify the truthfulness of the picture. Meantime companies are forming to import coolies and European immigrants, to drive the black man from the little chance that is left him. The whole thing may be summed up in one word: The South is determined to have slavery—the thing, if not the name. And if all restraint is removed, it is as certain as fate that their condition will be far worse than it ever was before. It will be the old system, with all its mitigations rescinded, and its horrors intensified. * * *

"The prospect for the coming winter is overwhelming in its horrors at best. If the freedmen are left friendless, it will be the very valley of the shadow of death. Let Congress keep these States out of the Union till the shape and tone of their legislation is seen and understood, as relating to freedmen, and then keep them out until it is clearly shown whether the people will obey the legislation or make it a dead letter from the beginning."

And still another letter makes these revelations:

"Do not let yourselves be deceived by the influences which reach you. These influences are energetic, active; spare no pains or expense, to accomplish certain purposes. I know this people well; I was born and reared with them; they are far more hostile to the Government to-day than they were in 1860. Every demonstration in the State since the surrender has been, in one shape or another, that of hostility to the Union; and every new concession they make is simply made with the hope of thereby obtaining that degree of independence which follows, as they understand and expect it, the resumption of the *statu quo* as States again.

"The elections are just over. The secessionists were united to a man—hopeful, active; the Union party disorganized, discouraged, and dispersed among the secessionists. President Johnson and Governor Parsons are responsible for it. The enemies of the Union have defeated us horse, foot and dragoons, in all parts of the State. The staunch favorites of our party are defeated everywhere.

* * * * *

"In a word, the friends of the Union are completely under; the successful party are the secessionists and renegade Unionists, enemies of the Government. It is to the Union party of the North that that we are to-day indebted for being able to live here."

The person who is styled Provisional Governor of Alabama thus alludes to rebel trophies, and fans the flame of the rebellion.

"Several of these had been deposited in the executive department, and were not removed when the capital was evacuated. They were not destroyed, however, by those who took possession of it, but came to my hands as the representative of the State for the time being, and are now carefully preserved and ready to be delivered to the Governor elected under the Constitution. We should preserve these sacred souvenirs of the courage and endurance of those who went forth to battle under their folds, and who manfully upheld them with their life blood."

Surely with such a person in high office we could expect little else than the barbarism which rages there.

From Alabama pass to Mississippi, and there the same hideous scenes are renewed. Here is the testimony of a citizen of this State, once a slave master, in a private letter:

"In respectful earnestness I must say that if at the end of all the blood that has been shed and the treasure expended, the unfortunate negro is to be left in the hands of his infuriated and disappointed former owners to legislate and fix his status, God help him, for his cup of bitterness will overflow indeed. Was ever such a policy conceived in the brain of men before. After a great step and a mighty victory you are expected by President Johnson to withdraw your protection from this people, and turn their destiny over to those who for centuries have ground them into the dust. Truly, by such a course will your fruits become bitter ashes.

"As a man who has been deprived of a large number of persons he once claimed as slaves, I protest against such a course. If it is intended to follow up the abolition of slavery, by a liberal and enlightened policy, by which I mean bestowing upon them the full rights of other citizens, then I can give this movement my heart and hand. But if the negro is to be left in a helpless condition, far more miserable than that of slavery, I would ask what was the object of taking him from those who claimed his services. As things seem now approaching the position of rendering loyalty at the South a disgrace, and those who, amid many dangers and trials, stood true to the Union and the Constitution, are to be left to suffer the scorn, contempt, and oppressions of secessionist traitors—I say, as this seems to be the settled policy of the Government to the whites so situated, I fear there will remain but little hope for them or the negroes unless the true men of the country will present a barrier between them and those who are anxious to punish and destroy them."

The pretended Governor of Mississippi, like the pretended Governor of Alabama, exults in rebel victories, and fans the rebel flame. Both Convention and Legislature abound in bitter treason. In the convention one of the speakers declared it to be policy to accept the present condition of affairs until the control of the State is returned into the hands of the people, and "to submit for a time to evils which cannot be remedied." Another speaker in urging the acceptance of the Union, thus revealed the plot:

"If we act wisely we shall be joined by what is called the Copperhead party, and even by many of the Black Republicans."

Such is the voice of Mississippi.

Naturally the freedmen are exposed to untold hardships and atrocities. Here is the testimony:

"A Superintendent of the Bureau reports the poor creatures coming in with cruel grievances that are unredressed by these magistrates. Gen. Chetlain tells us that while he was in command, for two months, of the Jackson District, containing nine counties, there was an average of one black man killed every day, and that in moving out forty miles on an expedition, he found seven negroes wantonly butchered. And Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for this State, tells us that there is now a daily average of two or three black men killed in Mississippi; the sable patriots in blue, as they return, are the objects of especial spite."

There is another authority of peculiar value. It is a letter dated at Webb's Ranch, Issaquena county, Mississippi, Nov. 13, 1865:

"I regret to state that, under the civil power now deemed by all the inhabitants of Mississippi (since the order of President Johnson revoking Gen. Slocum's decree in relation to the State militia) to be paramount, the condition of the freedmen in many portions of the country has become deplorable and painful in the extreme. I must give it as my deliberate opinion, that the freedmen are to-day, in the vicinity of where I am writing, worse off in most respects than when they were held as slaves. If matters are permitted to continue as they seem likely to be, it needs no prophet to predict a rising on the part of the colored population, and a terrible scene of bloodshed and desolation; nor can one blame the negroes if this proves to be the result. I have heard, since my arrival here, of numberless atrocities that have been perpetrated against the freedmen. It is sufficient to state that the old overseers are in power again. The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are almost powerless. Just as soon as the United States troops are withdrawn it will be unsafe for the agents of the bureau to remain. The object of the Southerners appears to be to make good their often repeated assertions, to the effect that the negroes would die if they were freed. To make it so they seem determined to goad them to desperation, in order to have an excuse to turn upon and annihilate them. There are, within a few miles of where I sit writing, several Northern men who have settled here, designing to work plantations. They [illegible] that they [illegible] consider themselves [illegible] safe in the country; and two of them, ex-Colonels in the United States army, are afraid to leave their places without an armed escort. Other Northern lessees are now [illegible] on their places."

Here are grave words, which open in fearful vista the tragical condition of the freedmen, and the perils of Northern settlers there.

And now the pretended Legislature is engaged in fashioning the infamous black code; but I do not dwell on this, as it has been already exposed by my colleague.

From Mississippi pass to Louisiana, where anarchy is beginning under the sway of returning rebels inspired from Washington. Unionists are menaced in their safety. The story is so familiar that I content myself with a glimpse. Here is the testimony of a responsible person:

"During the canvass I made a tour through the northern portion of the State where I have resided for many years and have a large acquaintance among the people, and was surprised to find the spirit of the people more hostile to the Government than at the breaking out of the war. This is especially the case with the leaders, who asserted to me in private conversation that they were more impressed with the truth of secession than they ever were; that the war against the United States was a just one; that they would not support any man for office who did not participate in that war; and that the only true policy for the Southern people to adopt is to support the Democratic party in opposition to the Republican party of the North. They say that the whole war was an aggression on the part of the Government, and that they intend to use every means in their power to destroy the Government.

"A prominent member of the Legislature now convened in this city said to me a short time before the election, that he was a stronger secessionist now than he ever was, and that he hated the United States Government, and intended to do all in his power to destroy it. This man is a leading member of the Legislature, which, in the House at least, is composed of more than eight-tenths who entertain the same feeling, and are now legislating for the loyal citizens of this State.

"There are several respectable men now in this city who are refugees from their homes in the interior of the State, being recently expelled on account of their Union sentiments."

And here is a private letter from an interior town of Louisiana, written by a lady to a lady in New Orleans, and communicated to me:

"The poor colored people are in a constant state of alarm. There is a Mrs. ——, in this place, who teaches the colored children; but the inhabitants, I suppose, not liking their having the advantages of education, expressed their disapproval by shooting at the teacher. At one time she was nursing a sick baby when a shot passed over her shoulder. No attempts were made to discover the guilty party. Of course all in office here are rebels. The teacher, who is a poor widow, became so much alarmed for her safety, that she petitioned the officers to allow the troops to remain, which they did for a few days. The attempts on her life not being renewed, the troops were obliged to leave, and it is only on her account that they remained as long as they did."

Enough of this. Nor is this all. The pretended Legislature is plotting, like such bodies elsewhere, against the freedmen. But I forbear to dwell on the elaborate machination. And yet how can I fail to denounce, with all the energy of my soul, these most cruel and most vindictive attempts to oppress the freedman, to despoil him of his rights, and to nullify the great Act of Emancipation? Talk of nullification! What nullification in our history is comparable to this most wicked attempt? The difference between a revenue law and the great statute of freedom is as wide as the space between earth and heaven.

Where such things are done, there can be, of course, small security for those faithful Unionists who fondly hoped for protection under the national flag. Already they talk of abandoning the State and finding in exile that safety which is denied them at home. The flag, which they longed for, is now prostituted to the purposes of rebels, and they are thrust out from the enjoyment of its folds. Hard fate—almost without a parallel in history. For myself, I know nothing more touching than the story of the Unionists, loving their country and loving freedom, compelled to yield to returning rebels.

In Texas there seems to be more hope than anywhere, because a sincerely loyal person has been placed in power there. But a private letter from a loyal Texan thus cries out:

"What we of the South fear is that President Johnson's course will, by its precipitancy, enable the old set to reorganize themselves into place and power. For heaven's sake, preserve us, if you can, from this calamity."

Surely you will preserve them.

But there is special evidence that I ought not to forget. The same authority which I adduced with regard to the general condition of the rebel States, writes thus from Galveston, in Texas:

"If any man from the North comes down here expecting to hold and maintain 'radical' or 'Abolition' sentiments, let him expect to be shot down from behind the first time he leaves his house, and know that his murderer, if ever brought to justice, will be acquitted by the jury. If the military are withdrawn, his house will be no protection, and he may be expected to be hung from his own chamber-window. I tell you, Mr. ——, these men are only taking breath and recuperating. Not that there is the slightest danger of any immediate outbreak. No; the Southern people are too smart for that. They will never again measure strength with the North, unless their success be assured beforehand. In case of foreign war, or a domestic convulsion at the North, they will rise, but they will never try it alone and without assistance. Meantime they propose to 'take it out in hating.' Already our officers are the subject of a social ostracism. I repeat that any man of radical views who comes down here to plant cotton, will be in constant danger, night and day, unless he holds his tongue. The ministers of the Gospel, of all denominations, the instructors of the youth of the country, the women, and the young men, all hate the North with a degree of intensity that cannot be exaggerated."

Small temptation here to the Northern capitalist! Small welcome to the Northern emigrant! The first condition of prosperity is security; but this is absolutely wanting in this blasted region.

There is also Tennessee, where authentic testimony shows a painful condition of things. I content myself now with official documents. It seems that a committee was appointed to consider what could be done to arrest crimes and disorders in Tennessee. Addressing Gov. Brownlow, they remark as follows:

"In the discharge of this duty, we would respectfully and earnestly call the attention of your Excellency to the many direful crimes that are becoming not only so common in and immediately around the capital of the State, but over the whole country.

"Quiet and peaceful citizens are met on our most public highways and robbed of their money and property, often cruelly beaten and abused, and in many cases murdered outright. This state of things is not only greatly injurious to the business of the country, but shocking to all sincere advocates of law and order, and to humanity itself.

"We, therefore, with the earnest desire to see security restored to life and property, and the majesty of law reasserted, appeal to your Excellency, who is the chief representative of power of the State, to exercise your power, and give the weight of your great influence to correct these sore evils, of which the whole country justly complains."

Governor Brownlow communicated this paper to the Legislature by the following message:

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1865.

*Gentlemen of the Legislature*:—The reputation being acquired by Nashville, the capital of your State and the great commercial emporium of Middle Tennessee, is humiliating to every friend of law and order. Murders, robberies, and burglaries are the order of the day. No man is safe, day or night, within a circuit around Nashville whose radius is eight or ten miles. The most of these outrages grow out of the abundant use of intoxicating spirits, connected with those gambling hells to be found in full blast on every street in the city. The same may be said, to a considerable extent, of all the larger cities and towns in the state. Life and property must be protected, or the country will go to ruin. I therefore call upon you, most respectfully but earnestly, by prompt and decisive legislation, to remedy this growing and alarming evil.

Should you fail to apply the necessary remedy, my next appeal will be made to Major General Thomas, to close up all these dens of wickedness, so prolific of fights, murders and robberies of every description. The Sabbath is violated, the sanctuary of the Lord is ruthlessly invaded, and ladies and gentlemen are insulted at every corner and on every highway. Again I appeal to you, gentlemen, to relieve the suffering people from this outrageous condition of affairs.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

I add a few sentences from a Tennessee paper, the *Southern Loyalist*:

"Do the authorities at Washington realize the fact that there is very great danger of widespread anarchy and bloodshed? Do they realize that it is the supineness and imbecility, or worse, with which the Freedmen's Bureau has been conducted at this point, that is the cause of danger, and it may be of much bloodshed? God knows we speak in all sincerity, and we believe we speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of the loyal men of Memphis.

"When colored men have remonstrated against injustice—against the very discriminations against freedmen that the War Department declared should not exist—they have been told, 'If you damned niggers think that I am going to give you any rights that you had not under the old State laws, you are damnably mistaken.' This may not be exactly literal, but it is nearly so. When colored people have asked for wages hardly earned in the cotton field, but not paid by rascally employers, they have been in very many cases told to go about their business, or left to get their claims as they could."

Such is Tennessee, the most advanced of the States claiming recognition in the government of the country. But besides this testimony, there is other testimony derived from its own statute book. Tennessee refuses the colored citizen his rights at the ballot-box, and even his rights of testimony in court. Here is a part of the ignoble statute:

"A negro, mulatto, Indian, or person of mixed blood, descended from negro or Indian ancestors to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, whether bond or free, is incapable of being a witness in any case, civil or criminal, except for or against each other."

I say nothing of Florida and Arkansas, for the special testimony which had come to me with regard to these States is not at hand. But it is not needed. The same dreadful report comes from these States also. But even without any report, all this must be inferred. How could it be otherwise? Abandoned to themselves, with unchecked power, the old slave masters naturally continue the barbarism in which they have so long excelled.

Mr. President, I bring this plain story to a close. I regret that I have been constrained to present it. I wish it were otherwise. But I should have failed in duty had I failed to speak. Not in anger, not in vengeance, not in harshness have I spoken; but solemnly, carefully, and for the sake of my country, and humanity, that peace and reconciliation may again prevail. I have spoken especially for the loyal citizens who are now trodden down by rebel power, and who are without representation on this floor. Would that my voice could help them to security and to justice! I can only state the case. It is for you to decide. It is for you to determine how long these things shall continue to shock mankind. You have before you the actual condition of the rebel region. You have heard the terrible testimony. The blood curdles at the thought of such enormities, and especially at the thought that the poor freedmen to whom we owe protection, are left to the unrestrained will of such a people, smarting with defeat and ready to wreak vengeance upon the representatives of a true loyalty. In the name of God let us protect them. Insist upon guaranties. Pass the bill now under consideration; pass any bill; but do not let this crying injustice rage any longer. An avenging God cannot sleep while such things find countenance. If you are not ready to become the Moses of an oppressed people, do not become its Pharaoh.

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## RAILROADS.

**1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:20 A. M., stopping at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona* at 7:25 A. M.; Tyrone, 8:23 A. M.; (Bellefonte, 10:32 A. M.; Lock Haven, 12:19 P. M.;) Harrisburg, † 1:00 P. M.; Baltimore, ‡ 5:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:35 P. M.; Philadelphia, ‡ 5:45 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 10:27 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona, † at 1:50 P. M.; Harrisburg, ‡ 8:15 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M.; stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona, ‡ 6:05 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:25 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS*—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:55 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Latrobe, ‡ 5:40 P. M.; Altoona, 9:10 P. M.; Harrisburg, 2:25 A. M.; Baltimore, * 7:00 A. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:00 A. M.; Philadelphia, * 7:10 A. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 12:05 P. M. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to New York via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 A. M.; Harrisburg, * 8:15 A. M.; Baltimore, † 12:30 P. M.; New York, † via Allentown, 3:40 P. M.; Philadelphia, † 1:10 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 5:42 P. M.

**Breakfast*. †*Dinner*. ‡*Supper*.
**Daily all other trains, Sundays excepted*.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 7:10 A. M., stopping at all regular stations, between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:20 A. M.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:45 A. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 1—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 P. M.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:05 P. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 2—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:30 P. M., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Station.

The Church Train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9:05 A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail | 1:50 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 2:10 A. M. |
| First Wall's Station Accommodation | 6:25 A. M. |
| Penn Accommodation | 7:35 A. M. |
| Second Wall's Station Accommodation | 8:50 A. M. |
| Johnstown Accommodation | 10:05 A. M. |
| Baltimore Express | 1:20 P. M. |
| Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant | 10:50 P. M. |
| Third Wall's Station Accommodation | 1:50 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 2:05 P. M. |
| Penn Accommodation, No. 2 | 6:25 P. M. |
| Pittsburgh & Erie Mail | 12:38 P. M. |

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And all the principal Cities,
WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after
**MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865,**
Trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPOT as follows:

| | Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|---|
| Fast Line | 2:30 A. M. | 8:20 P. M. |
| Mail | 8:00 " | 3:15 P. M. |
| Express | 2:30 P. M. | 12:55 A. M. |
| Steubenville Accommod'n | 4:00 " | 10:10 A. M. |

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**PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.**

**Winter Arrangement.**

On and after
**MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865.**
The trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

| | Leaves Pittsburgh. | Arrives at Pittsb'gh. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail to and from Uniontown | 7:15 A. M. | 6:00 P. M. |
| Express " " | 3:00 P. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| First McKeesport Accom'n | 11:00 A. M. | 6:50 A. M. |
| Second " " | 6:15 P. M. | 2:05 P. M. |
| First Braddock's " | 7:00 A. M. | 8:30 A. M. |
| Second " " | 4:10 P. M. | 5:45 P. M. |
| Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport | 1:00 P. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS will be presented Dumas' five act play, entitled
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Camille............Matilda Heron.
Act I—The Supper. Act II—The Pledge of Love. Act III—The Sacrifice. Act IV—The Fete. Act V—Winter. The Eleventh Hour.

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**MR. FRANK DREW,**
Who has just returned from Europe.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9th, the performance will commence with the new 3 act drama, entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Dance............Little Lizzie.
The whole to conclude with the roaring farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Look out for Mazeppa. Richard III Saturday afternoon.

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**Tuesday Evening, January 9th.**

SUBJECTS:
Part I—Scenes from Shakspeare's comedy of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Part II—From Carlton's "TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY," an entirely new Irish extravaganza entitled "PHELIM O'TOOLE'S COURTSHIP."

***Thursday Evening, Jan. 11th.***

SUBJECTS:
Part I—Scenes from the 3d and 4th acts of Shakspeare's tragedy of KING JOHN.
Part II—Scenes from Sheridan's comedy of the "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." Sir Peter and Lady Teazle.
Part III—From Dicken's Old Curiosity Shop, "DICK SWIVELLER AND THE MARCHIONESS."
Part IV—From Lever's Handy Andy, "FATHER PHIL AND HIS PARISHIONERS."
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Single tickets, 50c. No Reserved Seats.
THOMAS BAKEWELL, JR.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
O. McCLINTOCK,
JAMES J. DONNELL,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. C. ALBREE.
ja5 Lecture Committee.

## BANKS AND BANKERS.

**BANKING HOUSE.**
**N. HOLMES & SONS,**
**Bankers,**
**No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.**

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

**STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES**
**Bought and Sold on Commission.**

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
**UNITED STATES SECURITIES,**
INCLUDING
United States Sixes of 1881;
Do. do 5-20s.
Do. Fives of 10-40s;
Do. Seven-Thirties;
Do. Certificates of Indebtedness.
Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja5:tf

**THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,**
**U. S. Government Depository,**
**55 MARKET STREET.**
**Pittsburgh, Penna.**

CAPITAL PAID IN......$300,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE TO INCREASE TO......500,000.

Having extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we offer unusual facilities to those doing business with us.

**7 3-10 Notes,**

And all other Government securities, furnished in sums to suit purchasers. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement.

DIRECTORS:
THOMAS DONNELLY, R. H. KING,
D. M. SMITH, W. J. BIGLEY,
JAMES M. BAILEY, JOHN F. HERRON,
THOMAS SMITH, J. M. KIRKPATRICK.
THOMAS DONNELLY, President.
BUTLER WARD, Cashier. se13:lymm&wF

**DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 59 FOURTH STREET.**
**CHARTERED IN 1855.**

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years. Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
William J. Anderson, A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
John G. Backofen, Robert Robb,
Benj. L. Fahnestock, John H. Shoenberger,
James Herdman, James Shidle,
James McAuley, Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock, Christian Yeager.
TRUSTEES:
Calvin Adams, Henry J. Lynch,
John C. Bindley, Peter A. Madeira,
George Black, John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin, Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier, James B. D. Meeds,
Charles A. Colton, John B. McFadden,
Wm. Douglas, John Orr,
John Evans, Henry L. Ringwalt,
John J. Gillespie, Wm. E. Schmidt,
William S. Haven, Alexander Tindle,
Peter H. Hunker, William Vankirk,
Richard Hays, Wm. P. Weyman,
James D. Kelly, Isaac Whittier.
TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. B. D. MEEDS. ja31:d&wF

**THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK Of Pittsburgh.**

Chartered by State of Penn'a. - - 1836.
Organized under National Law. - - 1865.
Capital, - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

This Bank has been designated a
**Depository**
OF
**THE UNITED STATES TREASURY,**
and appointed agent for the
**Sale of the 7-30 Loan.**

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.
ap29:tf H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

**THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK, Of Pittsburgh.**

CAPITAL PAID IN......$1,000,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE OF......2,000,000.

Banking house CORNER FIRST AND WOOD STREETS.
This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.
Collections made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE for the sale of the
**U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.**
SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON Cashier.
ap29:lyd J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.

**JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,**
(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)
**Bankers & Brokers,**
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,
ja3:3tdM *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

## HORTICULTURAL.

**PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.**
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
*Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.,*
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants.
Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouses every fifteen minutes.

## DRAUGHTING.

**GENERAL DRAUGHTING OFFICE And Patent Agency.**
No. 12 St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge.
H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer.
Residence No. 14 Hay street.

## FOR SALE--FOR RENT.

**FOR SALE.---A Farm of 111** acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen, bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard, apple and peach trees, of the best variety. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality; a flag stone quay of a No. 1 quality; very easy of access to the Monongahela river at Taggs' Ferry. This small farm I am authorized to sell at very low figures.

Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 300 acres, situate in Cherry Hill Township, Indiana county, Pa., near the village of Greenville. The improvements are a two-story frame house; the largest and best barn in the county; fencing generally good; 250 acres cleared; the remainder well timbered. The land is good, large meadows which produce fine crops of hay. It is very convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., &c. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, bake oven and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, a Farm of 170 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House with 10 rooms, log barn with a good shed all around; 50 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; apple orchard; very convenient to church, schools, stores, &c. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.

Also, a Farm of 183 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. The land is of the best quality; a very large orchard of the best variety of fruit. This farm will be sold at a very reduced price. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1866.

Also, the best farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
se23 No. 164 Fourth street.

**COAL, COAL AND LAND FOR SALE.**—The very valuable FARM in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing 175 acres SURFACE AND COAL, and fronting on the Monongahela river for more than half a mile, in Pool No. 3.

In this tract there are 135 acres of good merchantable COAL fronting on the river, with deep water all along the property. The water is never less than from 7½ to 10 feet deep, when the river is at its lowest stage.

The land is of the very best quality of river bottom, all in good order, and under good fencing, with a large well finished two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large frame Barn, frame stable 100 feet long; Corn Crib, Wagon House and two Tenement Dwellings.

The Greensburg and Washington Turnpike runs through the farm; and taking it altogether for convenience of location and intrinsic value, is certainly one of the very best investments now offered in this county.

Payments will be made to suit the purchasers. For particulars, inquire of
G. H. TOWER,
Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street.
no13:dtf

**DWELLING HOUSES for sale by**
***S. S. BRYAN,***
BROKER IN STOCKS, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE,
59 FOURTH STREET, (BURKE'S BUILDING.)

Three story brick dwelling House, No. 59 Second street, containing rooms, besides wash room and bath room.
Two story brick house corner Water street and Water alley, fronting on West Common, Allegheny. Contains 10 rooms, besides wash room and bath room.
Two story brick house, No. 276 Lacock street, Allegheny. Range in kitchen, hot and cold water.
Large and handsomely finished three story brick dwelling on Grant street, near Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Immediate possession given.
Two story double brick dwelling on Liberty street, Allegheny, a short distance east of the East Commons. Contains ten rooms. Lot 51x80.
Three story brick dwelling, No. 90 Sandusky street, Allegheny. Contains 10 rooms. ja4

**FOR SALE.**

**A WELL FURNISHED TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,**
Having SIX ROOMS, newly Papered and Painted, FINE PORTICO, HYDRANT inside and outside the House.
THE LOT is Forty-five feet front, by One Hundred feet deep, FINE GRAPE ARBOR, FRUIT TREES, &c. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Also,
A CORNER STORE-ROOM WITH ONE DWELLING HOUSE.
Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.
The proprietor will either sell or exchange for country Property. Terms easy. Inquire of
G. H. TOWER,
No. 164 Fourth street.
J. T. SAMPLE,
Real Estate Broker, and Insurance Agent,
ac30:M&Eif 85 Federal street, Allegheny.

**FOR SALE--One Engine, 15 inches** diameter, 4 feet 6 inch stroke, 8 feet heavy Fly Wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow off safety valve, patent packing. This engine is nearly new and is of superior workmanship, the castings being heavy.
Also, FOUR ENGINES, 7½ inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new and the others have been little used.
FOUR COMPLETE SETTS DERRICK RIGGING, including bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ inch tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.
Thirty barrels Bone Charcoal.
About ten tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.
Eighteen Wooden Tanks 24 feet diameter, 15 feet staves, capacity, 1,200 barrels. Apply,
STANDARD REFINERY,
24 Wood street,
de18:tf or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

**FOR SALE---REFINERY.---THE GLOBE OIL WORKS, IN PITT TOWNSHIP.**—We offer these works for sale at a very low price, for the purpose of closing the business of the concern. They have a capacity, without forcing, for turning out between 700 and 800 barrels refined oil weekly. The real estate is very valuable, comprising the entire square of sixteen lots, lying between Boundary and Wilson streets, and fronting the Allegheny Valley R. R. The works are in perfect order; have Tanking capacity for 8,000 barrels Crude Oil, and warehouse for storing 5,000 barrels Refined Oil in barrels. Possession given Dec. 15th, or January 1st, 1866. Apply, for further particulars, to
BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
Duquesne Way, corner of Hancock street.
no23:2wend

**FOR SALE.**

THOSE TWO HANDSOME
**THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES,**
Nos. 30 and 31, on the east side of WEST COMMON, near the corner of Ohio street, built and finished throughout in a superior manner—finished with every modern convenience and improvement, and at present in perfect order; one of the cleanest and most desirable situations in Allegheny. Possession on the 1st of April, 1866. Enquire of
JAMES SEMPLE,
Real Estate Broker and Insurance Agent,
oc23:tf No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny.

**FOR SALE.**

VALUABLE COAL LAND.
Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, Pa., and contains two very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.
For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**VALUABLE COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE**, situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, and three minutes walk from the newly granted Station on said road, called EDGEWOOD STATION; a LOT of ground containing 11 acres 138 perches; three acres Oak Forrest; large Frame Building, just new, with 10 rooms, and cellar underneath; bearing Fruit Trees, Water and other conveniences. These grounds will divide handsomely. For further information call on
JAMES S. KING,
no7:dt No. 106 Fifth street.

**FOR SALE.---A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, situated in Collins township, fronting on the Citizens' Passenger Railroad, about 200 feet, same width on the Allegheny River, containing about 2½ acres of land with a fine brick House, with eleven well finished rooms, a large frame stable, carriage house, wash house, coal house and other buildings; a variety of fruit trees. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms. Possession given the first day of April, 1866. For further information enquire of G. H. TOWER,
de18:tf Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

**FOR SALE.--I am authorized to** sell fifty acres of land, situated in Chartiers Valley, only three and a half miles from the city, and three-fourths of a mile from the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad.
This property is well suited for gardening purposes, being all bottom land, and protected on the north by a hill and having a southern exposure. It is well adapted for a country residence, having a front on two public roads. JOHN D. BAILEY,
de25 Wilkins Hall.

**VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BIRMINGHAM.**—Situated on Centre street, running through to Franklin, having a front on Centre street of 130 feet; depth, 130 feet; upon which is erected a TWO STORY BRICK MILL, Engine and Boiler all complete and in good order. Also, two Brick Dwelling houses. Inquire on the premises.
de6 JOHN W. McKEE & BRO.

**FOR SALE.**

A VALUABLE
LINSEED OIL FACTORY AND LOT,
In Birmingham, low for cash. Apply to
J. W. McKEE & BRO., Birmingham, or
J. A. CASSIDY,
ja9:tf No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

**WOODSIDE & WALLACE,**
**Wholesale Druggists,**
AND DEALERS IN
White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty, Spices, Perfumery, Benzole, Carbon Oil, &c.
Also, Agents for Wister's Metallic Brown Paints, Hamilton White Lead, Charter Oak White Lead and Marary & Whiton's Celebrated Patent Dryer in one and two pound cans.
***No. 37 Wood Street,***
OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
my20:lyd PITTSBURGH, PA.

**J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,**
**Pittsburgh White Lead Works,**
**PURE WHITE LEAD,**
BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTING OIL BARRELS.
**No. 63 Wood Street.**

## DENTISTRY.

**JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Con**nelly's Building, corner of DIAMOND and GRANT streets, Pittsburgh. REFERENCES, Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Halleck, Theodore Hobbins, Russell Errett.

## OIL WORKS, &c.

**STANDARD Petroleum Refinery.**
**CLARK & SUMNER.**
**Works and Office, Collins Township.**

OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH—24 WOOD STREET.
These works have the largest capacity in the country. The brand stands the highest in this country and in Europe, for quality and fire test, and the oil is put in well seasoned barrels, prepared especially for export.
Manufacturers of BOILERS, STILLS, TANKS and Improved Boring Tools for Oil Wells. de10:ly

**DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.**
**Office Cor. of Penn and Wayne Streets.**

This company was organized on the 29th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.
Capital Stock......$225,000
Working Fund......25,000
Par Value of each Share......1 00
OFFICERS:
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. RITCHIE.
DIRECTORS:
S. A. JOHNSON, L. S. RIGDON,
FRANK SNYDER, JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, W. C. KING.
je3:lyd H. W. RITCHIE.

**SUPERIOR OIL ENGINES.**
We are constructing and will keep on hand, a superior style of
**OIL ENGINES**
WITH EITHER A COMMON OR TUBULAR BOILER.
We invite parties needing engines for this purpose to call and see them, corner of PIKE and O'HARA STREETS, near City Water Works.
je23 MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL & CO.

**COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.**
**PURE WHITE BURNING OIL**
Constantly on hand and for sale
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES,
BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.
No. 47 WOOD STREET.

**JAMES WILKINS,**
BROKER AND DEALER IN
**CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,**
**Sill's Block, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.**
Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Petroleum and its products. Consignments respectfully solicited. Postoffice Box 142. mh2:ly

**J. BENN,**
**No. 1 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh.**
**Forwarding and Commission Merchant.**
And dealer in Oils, Illuminating, Lubricating, Crude Petroleum Oils, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. Consignments and orders solicited. ap7:6m

T. J. WARING......HENRY M. KING.
**WARING & KING,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
AND BROKERS IN
**PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,**
**And Dealers in Refining Materials.**
oc21:ly No. 33 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh.

**BONDED WAREHOUSE OF PHENIX WAREHOUSING COMPANY,**
**Foot of Baltic and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.,**
***Storage for Refined Petroleum,***
In Tanks and Barrels. See Circulars.
Office, No. 25 BEAVER STREET, New York.
oc3:ly

## FOUNDRIES.

**THE FORT PITT FOUNDRY.**
**CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**HEAVY ORDNANCE,**
AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS.
Special attention paid to ROLLING MILL WORK, BLAST MACHINERY and RETORTS.
REPAIRS attended to promptly.
As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this Foundry. no2:lyd

**PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.**
A. GARRISON......JOHN M. RICKETSON.
**A. GARRISON & CO.**
(*Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,*)
**FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.**
Manufacturers of Chilled Rollers of all sizes, for Iron, Steel, Brass, Zinc, Copper, Silver, Gold, Straw Boards, Paper and India-Rubber Works; also, Rolling Mill Castings of all descriptions, Bark Mills, Patent Double Grinder, with a variety of other patterns, always on hand, and fitted to order on short notice and favorable terms. Office and Warehouse, 119 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. fe3:ly

**PENN *Machine Works and Foundry.***
**H. Wightman,**
ENGINE BUILDER AND MACHINIST, Lacock street, between Federal and Sandusky, Allegheny City, Pa. Manufacturer of Wightman's PATENT PORTABLE OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINES, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.
Repairing of all kinds attended to. je1:ly

**COOKING STOVES,**
***Parlor and Heating Stoves.***
**Grates, Fronts, Fenders, &c.**
Also, all kinds of HOLLOW WARE CASTINGS, at
**No. 301 Liberty Street.**
ALLEN, McKEE & CO.

A. BRADLEY......W. VANKIRK......J. S. BRADLEY.
**ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.**
**A. BRADLEY & CO.**
Manufacture every variety of
**COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.**
Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves;) POMANA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook stoves.) Also manufacture
**GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.**
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street.
ja4:lyM

## MEDICAL.

**DYSPEPSIA.---Dr. Strickland's TONIC** is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with anti-acids and carminative to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and debility. It is not alcoholic; therefore, particularly suited for weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons. For sale by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc13:lyd WHOLESALE AGENTS.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

**DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM** is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc13:lyd WHOLESALE AGENT.

COUGH NO MORE

**DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY** has CURED thousands of the worst cases of BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.
For sale by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc13:lyd WHOLESALE AGENT.

CURE FOR PILES

**FORTY YEARS PRACTICE IN SEXUAL DISEASES**
Gives me a knowledge seldom acquired by Physicians. My long residence in this city, and the amount of patients treated annually by me, are sufficient proof of my success.
SPERMATORRHOEA, or Sexual Weakness, and all diseases arising therefrom, are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore by my NEW VEGETABLE REMEDIES. Medicines sent to any part of the Union. All letters must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Correspondence held sacred. Office, 85 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Diamond.
Address, J. W. BRANSTRUP, M. D.,
ja13:ly Box 800, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**PRIVATE DISEASES.**
OFFICE 253½ PENN STREET, near Hand.
For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention.
Cure warranted or money refunded.
Office hours—7 to 10 A. M., 1½ to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M.
Address letters W., 253½ Penn street. no17

## ORDINANCES.

**AN ORDINANCE Amending the** Ordinance Creating the Office of City Controller.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the words "except for salaries of city officers," the last clause in section 9 of the ordinance creating the office of City Controller, passed the second day of February, A. D., 1865, be stricken out of said ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this, the 4th day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

JAMES MARSHALL,
President of the Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of the Select Council.
SIMON DRUM,
President of the Common Council.
Attest: M. McGONNIGLE,
Clerk of the Common Council. ja6:td

**LOOK OUT IN Boots and Shoes**
JUST RECEIVED,
**A TREMENDOUS STOCK**
OF
**FALL & WINTER GOODS,**
AT
**J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S,**
*64 Market Street,*
Next door to BARKER'S Dry Goods Store. no4

**LOOK HERE!**
Men's Hand-Sewed, Oak-Tanned
**KIP LEATHER BOOTS,**
ONLY THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF A PAIR!
***Cost $5.25 to Make.***
For sale only at McCLELLAND'S EMPORIUM, Nos. 75 and 77 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
**GUM SHOES AT NEW YORK PRICES.**
de28

**GREAT BARGAINS**
TO BE OBTAINED AT 92 FEDERAL STREET,
**IN BOOTS AND SHOES.**
PRICES MARKED DOWN. Being determined to to reduce my present stock, I have marked down the price, and will sell ten per cent less than any other house in the two cities. Give me a call and you will be satisfied.
W. K. McCLINTOCK,
92 Federal street, Allegheny.
P. S.—All goods warranted. ja5

**FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY**
GOODS MARKED DOWN IN PRICE,
**PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK,**
And will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Give me a call, and you will get the CHEAPEST AND BEST BARGAINS in BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BALMORALS, POLISH BOOTS AND GUMS OF ALL KINDS that can be found in any house in the city, at
J. H. BORLAND'S,
ja5 98 Market Street, 2d door from Fifth.

**LADIES', GENTS',**
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
***Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,***
At COYLE'S, corner Fifth and Wylie streets.
Prices to suit everybody. au13

**HOLIDAY GIFTS.**
THE MOST USEFUL, MOST DURABLE.
More needed than anything else. Keep your feet warm and dry. Go to
***Carnahan & Co.'s***
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Cor. Market St. and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de13

## ELECTION NOTICES.

**PROCLAMATION.**

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SS.

In accordance with an Act of Assembly dated March 13th, 1844, I John Morrison, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my Proclamation: That, on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1866, being the ninth day of the month, the duly qualified voters of each ward of said city will meet at the several places of holding elections in their respective wards and precincts, and elect by ballot, under the provisions of said Act of Assembly—

One person to serve as Mayor of said city;

Two persons to serve as Directors of the Poor—one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years.

On the same day, in accordance with the further provisions of said Act, the citizens of the

First Ward will elect by ballot two persons to serve as members of the Select Council—one for the term of three years, and one for the term of one year; and four persons to be members of the Common Council, and two persons to be School Directors.

Second Ward will elect by ballot two persons to be members of the Select Council—one for the term of three years, and one for the term of one year; and four persons to be members of the Common Council, and two persons to be School Directors.

Third Ward will elect by ballot two persons to be members of the Select Council—one for the term of three years, and one for the term of one year; and four persons to be members of the Common Council, and two persons to be School Directors.

Fourth Ward will elect by ballot two persons to be members of the Select Council—one for the term of three years, and one for the term of one year; and four persons to be members of the Common Council; and three persons to be School Directors—two for the term of three years, and one for the term of two years—at the election to be held as aforesaid, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1866.

The Electors of the First Ward will vote at the Public School House in said ward.

The Electors of the Second Ward will vote at the Public School House in said ward.

The Electors of the 1st Precinct of the Third Ward, which includes all that part of said ward lying west of Glover alley and Middle street, will vote at the Public School House in said ward.

The Electors of the 2d Precinct of the Third Ward, which includes all that part of said ward lying east of Glover alley and Middle street, will vote at the house of Colonel George Gerst, on the corner of East lane and Second street.

The Electors of the 1st Precinct of the Fourth Ward, which includes all that part of said ward lying west of East lane, will vote at the Engine House, corner of Lacock and Anderson streets.

The Electors of the 2d Precinct of the Fourth Ward, which includes all that part of said ward lying east of East lane, will vote at the School House, corner of South Canal and Walnut streets.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said city of Allegheny, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1865.

JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.

## ATTORNEYS.

**WOUNDED SOLDIERS, in either** the First or Second
**3 Years Service,**
Can receive the full bounty the same as if they had served the full term of enlistment by calling upon
T. WALTER DAY,
Solicitor for Bounties, Pensions and Pay,
No. 103 FIFTH STREET, third door below the Cathedral. jy11

**H. C. MACKRELL,**
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
AND
**U. S. Licensed Soldiers' Claim Agent.**
Bounties for Wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh.
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. au21:ly

THOS. M. BAYNE......NOAH W. SHAFER.
**BAYNE & SHAFER,**
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**
**No. 81 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**
Court Business, Examining Titles, Conveyancing, Collections, and all kinds of Legal Business, promptly attended to. se1

**MILITARY CLAIMS, PENSIONS,** BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and Military Claims of every description, collected by the subscriber, at the following rates, viz: Pensions, $10; all other claims, $3.50.
C. C. TAYLOR,
Attorney at Law,
Diamond street, opposite the Court House.
N. B.—No charges are made if the claim does not succeed, and all information given gratis. se4:ly

WM. M. MOFFETT......GEO. R. COCHRAN.
**MOFFETT & COCHRAN.**
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**
**OFFICE, NO. 60 GRANT STREET,**
je29:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

## PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG......JOHN LANE......JOHN DONAGHY.
**LONG, LANE & CO.,**
**SIGN ARTISTS AND HOUSE PAINTERS.**
No. 60 SMITHFIELD St., PITTSBURGH.
Lettering of all kinds executed promptly and with unsurpassed elegance.
Beautiful Show Cards on enameled paper of all colors, and Gilt Signs on glass, made to order and sent to all parts of the country.
Pictorial Designs executed in a highly artistic manner.
House Painting done with a regard to durability, harmony of color, and neatness of finish.
All work at reasonable rates. mh6:ly

**WILLIAM H. BROWN,**
(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
North East corner of Third and Market Streets,
ja31:ly *PITTSBURGH.*

## BOOKS.

**KEY TO LOVE; OR, DR. S. M. LANDIS' CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL FASCINATIONS,** 5th Edition, just out. It teaches you to charm those you love; how to redeem straying companions, &c. It contains many secrets worth keeping. Price, 25 cents. Also, GREAT PRIVATE BOOK for MARRIED or GROWN PERSONS. Every lady should have one. Price, $1.00. Send price of either or both to F. A. STEINER & CO., Sole Agents, No. 132 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and receive by return mail, in sealed envelope. A "Sharpshooter" will also accompany each book. no9:3m

## RE-PLATING.

**LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY.**
By having your Old Table Ware
RE-PLATED WITH SILVER.
CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c.,
Can all be re-plated and made to LOOK AND WEAR EQUAL TO NEW AT A SMALL COST.
JOHN M. CORNWELL,
de12:3mtf No. 7 St. Clair Street.

## EDUCATIONAL.

**WILKINSBURG ACADEMY.**
MALE AND FEMALE
**ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.**
LEVI LUDDEN, A. B., Principal.
MRS. SARA LUDDEN, Assistant.

Such assistance will be obtained as the wants of the School require.
First Session will commence on MONDAY, January 8th, and continue twelve weeks.
No scholar admitted for less than half a session, and no deduction for absence, except on account of sickness.
Rates of tuition for session of twelve weeks:
Primary Branches, $8.00; Common Branches, $10; Latin and higher English, $12.
EXTRAS.—French and German, $10; Music, $15.
Every effort will be made to make this a first-class School. ja1:lwM

Gazette,

JANUARY 9, 1866.

# TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

## Arrival and Departure of Trains,

### Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

| Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Day Express..... 2:20 a m | Mail ........ 1:50 a m |
| Altoona Accom'n 7:10 a m | Fast Line....... 2:40 a m |
| Cincinnati Exp's 8:50 a m | 1st Wall Accom'n 6:25 a m |
| Mail ........11:40 a m | 1st Penn Accom.. 7:55 a m |
| Phil'a Express... 3:55 p m | 2d Wall Accom... 8:50 a m |
| Johnstown Ac'n. 4:15 p m | Johnst'n Accom. 10:05 a m |
| Fast Line........10:00 p m | Pitt&Erie Mail.. 12:35 p m |
| 1st Wall Accom.. 6:30 a m | Baltimore Exp's 1:20 p m |
| 2d " " 10:45 a m | 3d Wall Accom... 1:50 p m |
| 3d " " 6:05 p m | Phil'a Express.. 2:05 p m |
| 1st Penn Accom'n 10:30 p m | 2d Penn Accom.. 6:25 p m |
| 2d " " 3:00 p m | Altoona Accom. & Emigt Train...01:50 p m |

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

### Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

| Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Fast Line........ 2:50 a m | Fast Line........ 8:20 a m |
| Mail ........ 8:00 a m | Mail........ 3:35 p m |
| Express ........ 2:20 p m | Express........12:55 a m |
| Steubenville Accommodation.. 4:00 p m | Steubenville Accommodation ..10:10 a m |

### Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

| Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Express ........ 3:03 a m | Express ........ 2:03 a m |
| Express ........ 1:58 p m | Express ........ 9:13 p m |
| Express ........ 2:58 p m | Express ........ 3:23 p m |
| Mail........ 7:13 a m | Mail........ 6:13 p m |
| Wheeling Expr's 8:18 p m | |

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a.m., 11:30 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p.m., Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

### Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

| Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Express ........ 2:23 a m | Express ........ 3:58 p m |
| Express ........ 2:50 p m | Express ........ 9:13 p m |
| Mail........ 6:23 a m | Express ........ 2:28 a m |

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:40 p. m.

### Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

| Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Mail........ 7:15 a m | Mail........ 6:36 p m |
| Express........ 3:00 p m | Express ........10:30 a m |
| 1st McKeesport..11:00 a m | 1st McKeesport.. 6:50 a m |
| 2d " ... 6:15 a m | 2d " ... 2:05 p m |

### Allegheny Valley Railroad.

| Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Mail........ 6:45 a m | Express ........11:00 a m |
| Express ........ 5:10 p m | Mail........ 6:10 a m |
| Accommodation. 1:40 p m | Accommodation 9:00 a m |

### Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

| Arrives. | Departs. |
|---|---|
| No. 43 Express.. 7:48 p m | No. 27 Express.. 6:55 a m |

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

### Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

| Arrives. | Departs. |
|---|---|
| 1:00 a m........4:00 p m | 8:00 a m........ 6:00 p m |

### Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

| Arrives. | Departs. |
|---|---|
| 8½ p. m. | 6:00 a. m. |

### Butler Stage—No. 6 St. Clair Street.

| Arrives. | Departs. |
|---|---|
| 5½ p. m. | 6½ a. m. |

### Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

| Arrives. | Departs. |
|---|---|
| 2½ p. m. | 6:00 a. m. |

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,
410 PENN STREET.
JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:ly

# CITY AND SUBURBAN.

### Annual Report of the President of the Young Men's Library Association.

*Fellow Members of the Association:*

Your Board of Directors are unable to report any extraordinary progress in the prosperity of the Association during the last year; nevertheless an encouraging advance has been made, and there are abundant indications of a more rapid progress in the future. The finances are in a better condition than ever before. The number of volumes added by purchase is double that of 1864, and more than three times the number of any previous year. Several valuable additions have been added to the list of publications received, and the membership, attendance at the rooms, and circulation of books, have moderately increased.

FINANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from all sources in 1865 | $4,580 99 |
| Balance on hand 1st January, 1865 | 1,479 58 |
| | $6,069 57 |
| Expenditures 1865 | $4,952 07 |
| Cash in Treasury 1st January, 1866 | 1,117 50 |
| | $6,069 57 |

For details of which, you are referred to the Report of the Treasurer.

The increase of receipts over the year 1864 is $674 00.

LIBRARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| The No. of volumes as per last report | 5,197 |
| Added by purchase in 1865 | 979 |
| Added by donations received | 33 |
| Added by Periodical Board | 101 |
| Total number added | 1,063 |
| Deduct for books lost and worn out | 51 |
| Present number in Library | 6,309 |

In addition to the above, 255 volumes, the balance of an order for books given some time ago, are daily expected to be received.

A very complete catalogue of the books has been prepared by Mr. Appleton, the Librarian, and is now in the hands of the printer. It contains a full descriptive title of each book, and the name of authors, followed by those of the respective works, and will make an octavo of 120 pages.

MEMBERSHIP.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of active members in 1864 was | 847 |
| The number added during the year | 119 |
| Present life members | 31 |
| Present honary members | 7 |
| Total | 735 |
| Died, moved or rejected during the year | 69 |
| Present number of members | 735 |

It was the intention of the Board to have the city thoroughly canvassed for members at the beginning of the year. At the request of the Library Hall Co., co-operating committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Hall, and the same committees were charged with the duty of securing new members to the Association. It was found, however, that the two objects could not successfully be presented at the same time, and the latter was abandoned. The increase of members has, therefore, been chiefly due to the increased attractions of the Library and rooms, as heretofore, the result of solicitation.

No general canvass has been made during the last eighteen months, and this, together with the fact that of nearly three hundred of our old members who joined the army, during the war, many may have returned, who not being reminded by an invitation to bring them to our rooms again, renders it certain that with a proper effort large additions may be made to the membership. We earnestly recommend to our successors the early appointment of efficient committees to canvass the city.

LECTURES.

The Lecture Committee, appointed in November, 1864, proved to be eminently efficient, and was re-appointed in July last. To the gentlemen composing it, the thanks of the Association are due for their energetic and successful management of the departments entrusted to them.

COMMITTEE ON ARTS, MUSIC, RELICS AND TROPHIES.

This committee issued a circular soliciting contributions, to which as yet no adequate response has been received. It is hoped that future efforts may be more successful as such a collection as is proposed would be an interesting and useful adjunct to the library.

LIBRARY HALL.

As a matter of interest and encouragement to the members, your Board deem it proper to give such information as they may have in regard to the progress of this project so vital to the Association.

The subscriptions to the stock having reached the amount of $100,000, the sum was deemed sufficient to warrant the organization of the company, at which time the following officers were elected to conduct the affairs of the Company, viz: Felix R. Brunot, President; J. R. McCune, Vice President; S. Holmes, Jr., Treasurer; Thomas N. Miller, Secretary.

*Managers*—James Park, jr., John W. Chalfant, Wm. Thaw, C. W. Batchelor, Jos. Dilworth.

The Managers have purchased a desirable lot at the corner of Penn street and Stevenson Alley, opposite to the rear of the Exchange Hotel, fronting one hundred and twenty feet on Penn street and extending back one hundred and sixty feet along Stevenson's Alley to —— Alley. It was difficult to find a lot of sufficient depth. The lot purchased was not in the market, but Mrs. David Shields, the owner, was led to dispose of it from a generous appreciation of the utility of the proposed building.

Twenty per cent on the stock subscriptions was called in and has been generally paid.

It will be seen that the amount as yet subscribed must be largely increased, if a building fully adequate to its intended purposes, and creditable to the wealth and intelligence of the city of Pittsburgh, is to be erected.

Many of the citizens have subscribed liberally to the stock, and others who have not yet been called on, or who have the subject under consideration, will be added to the list. There are also many who have declined or are hesitating, not from a want of proper appreciation of the subject—but rather from highly appreciating it. Because their means do not permit them to subscribe largely, they have subscribed nothing. Large subscriptions are necessary, but the small ones are also required to make up the amount required.

In order that every one who chose might become a stockholder, the price of shares was fixed at $10,00, each share giving the owner one vote in the affairs of the company. It is hoped that every member of the Library, who feels able will subscribe for one or more shares, and each one constitute himself a committee to procure subscriptions from others.

A list of the stockholders of the Library Hall Company, with the amount subscribed by each, will be published in the pamphlet copy of the present year's report.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The writer has endeavored in former reports to urge the claims of the Young Mens' Library and Mechanics' Institute upon the community at large, as well as the importance to the members of the Association of their own persevering efforts in its behalf. The subject cannot be pressed too frequently or too earnestly.

The effect of such an institution is to increase the intelligence of the people among whom it is placed to improve their morals, to draw them away from the haunts of vice, and especially to so form the habits and tastes of the young that they may not seek their enjoyment in dangerous and degrading associations.

It makes men of business, also men of information and culture. It affords to professional men and educators such facilities for study and research as private resources rarely supply. It gives the mechanic and laborer the advantage of making their labor and skill more intelligent and useful, and in doing all this, it advances the cause of religion and the honor and prosperity of the community and of the nation.

Idleness may be said to be more productive of sin than will—for in idleness originates most vice. With books and a pleasant place in which to enjoy them none need be idle. It is not a reply to this, to say that many have no taste for reading—for where there are no books there will be no readers, and no taste for books.

In view of this end, the writer, in 1859, procured the charter of the Library Hall Company as the surest means by which it should be accomplished. When the building shall be [illegible] the receipts of this Association from life memberships, lectures, legacies, and other casual resources, will be devoted to the purchase of stock in the Hall, and with donations of stock which will be received from time to time, it is not doubted that the Library Association will eventually own the building and derive from it sufficient revenue to render any change for membership unnecessary.

To show how such a Library is appreciated where a knowledge of its benefits has been acquired by actual experience the Free Public Library and Museum of the city of Liverpool may be mentioned. It has been established twelve years, contains about 40,000 volumes, and is *sustained at an expenditure of over thirty thousand dollars per annum, which is raised by a corporative tax*, and no tax is so cheerfully paid. The rich and middle classes find that intelligence in the masses is the surest protection for their own rights and property. The masses learn the purposes of labor, and labor to a better purpose; all are made more happy, and are alike proud of their noble institution. The munificent evidence and instrument of their advancing civilization and culture. Over five hundred thousand books per annum are issued from the library and its two branches, and on every evening, as on that of my visit, from four to five hundred of all classes are to be seen sitting in the rooms. The inclination grows with the opportunity to gratify it. Your rooms will attract hundreds of youths whose evenings, but for the opportunity furnished, would be spent in lounging about [illegible] streets or worse, and you will furnish a resting place and proper employment to hundreds of hundreds of men who make up a part of the population in every large city.

With such objects in view, fellow-members, in addition to the gratification of your own literary tastes, you have the noblest incentives to exertion in building your institution to its highest capacity for good. That end will not be accomplished until you have a Library of many thousand well selected volumes, with its branches, located in the more remote parts of the city—a museum of arts, minerals, models, antiquities, &c.,—a building of your own worthy of its contents, and *the whole free to the public.*

The privileges of the Library may be shared even now, at a very small expense—but little more than one cent per day. Nevertheless, it should become free to the public, in order to produce the greatest results of which the institution is capable.

What expenditure of labor and money would not be compensated for, by the value of such an institution in the city of Pittsburgh.

The foundations are laid, and but a few years more of perseverance on the part of your Association is necessary to complete the structure.

Let no member content himself with a mere passive enjoyment of the daily pleasures and benefits he derives from the Library, without striving to commend it to others, and extend the sphere of its usefulness.

When you have a book you can spare, add it to the general stock.

If you have a mineral specimen, a strange fossil, the model of an intricate or useful machine, an interesting relic, or a work of art, bring it to the rooms that it may minister in however small a degree to the instruction and pleasure of the many; and seek every opportunity to induce your friends to contribute to the collection. In due time you will look upon the aggregate results, with just pride in having been one of the early promoters of such an Institution.

Do your part and there will be no lack of means to carry out your projects. The age of which Burke wrote, that men make "their desk their altar, and money their God," is fast passing away, and nowhere more rapidly than here. The munificence of the people of Pittsburgh, during the last four years, has shown this, and to-day many hundreds of them stand ready to contribute whatever sums may be required for every work which may commend itself to their judgment, as conducive to the general happiness and weal.

By order of the Board,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.

### A Perjury Case.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hilton, a colored woman, residing in the Seventh Ward, was indicted for perjury, on oath of Ann Johnson, white woman, wife of a colored man. At the last term of the Criminal Court the woman Johnson was the prosecuting witness against Catherine Fitzpatrick for selling liquor on Sunday, and the defendant, Mrs. Hilton, was a witness for the defense in the same case. The perjury was alleged to consist in Mrs. Hilton swearing that one William Maxwell had said that Mrs. Johnston should go on and prosecute Mrs. Fitzpatrick for selling liquor on Sunday, and that he (Maxwell) would furnish the money and "see her through," in case she failed in convicting, or words to that effect. Mrs. Johnston was called and testified that such a statement had been sworn to by Mrs. Hilton, on the trial of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and that it was untrue. Mr. Maxwell was called and testified that he had never, at any time, made use of such language in the presence of Mrs. Hilton, or in her hearing. John C. McCarthy, Esq., who appeared as counsel for the Commonwealth in the case of Catherine Fitzpatrick, said that Mrs. Hilton was a witness for the defense, and that she stated that Maxwell had stated in her (Mrs. Johnston's) presence, that if she (Johnston) would prosecute Mrs. Fitzpatrick, for selling liquor on Sunday, he (Maxwell) would bear the expenses. Mr. McCarthy said he was counsel in the case, therefore interested in what was said, and was quite clear that the defendant had so testified. Mrs. Morgan (colored) testified Mrs. Fitzpatrick came to her house to subpoena Mrs. Hilton as a witness; that she asked Mrs. Hilton what she knew about the "whisky case," and that she said it made not a bit of difference what she knew about it, she would swear to clear Mrs. Fitzpatrick, as whenever she (Mrs. Hilton) got into trouble Mrs Fitzpatrick would give her five dollars to get her out of it.

Other witnesses were examined who corroborated those we have named. For the defense it was proven, (and not denied by the prosecution) that Mrs. Johnson had testified, on the trial of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, that Maxwell had furnished her with money to pay the costs in the case referred to, but that it was "her own money," sent her by her husband from the army. The prosecution was represented by ex-District Attorney Kirkpatrick, and the defense by A. M. Brown and John N. M'Clowry, Esqrs., for the defense. The jury retired to deliberate upon a verdict, and came to a conclusion, but the court having adjourned it will not be rendered until this morning.

### Nomination of City Officers—Republican Caucus.

The Republican members of City Councils assembled last evening, in caucus, for the purpose of nominating city officers, to be elected for the ensuing year. A resolution of "secresy" was adopted, but "somehow or other" the nominations have "leaked out," and of course we will be pardoned for publishing them. Many of the old incumbents have been "ousted," as will be seen by the following list:

Recording Regulator—Charles Reichspfarr.
City Assessor—Capt. Wm. Mays.
City Guager—Joseph H. Nobbs.
Superintendent of Markets—Captain S. Kilgore.
Clerk of Markets—M. F. Irwin.
Monongahela Wharf Master—James Kennedy.
Allegheny Wharf Master—David Davis.
Salt Inspector—Jacob Fedder.
City Printers—*Gazette* and *Dispatch*, (English) and *Freiheits Freund*, (German).
City Job Printers—O'Neill & Anderson.
Street Commissioner, First District—John H. Hunter.
Street Commissioner, Second District—John Flinn.
Assessor of Water Rents—Robert King.
Superintendent of Water Works—Joseph French.
Bark Measurer—John Pollock.
Board Measurer—First Ward, R. Walker; Second, Joseph Wilson; Fourth, Rowan McClure; Fifth, A. McClelland; Sixth, James McMasters; Seventh, Robert Donaldson; Eighth, J. A. Wells; Ninth, Samuel Mitchell; Tenth, Wm. A. McCausland.

Councils will meet this evening, as required by law, for the purpose of electing city officers, but inasmuch as the caucus nominations have always been rigidly adhered to, the action to-night will amount to nothing more than a *ratification* of the nominations given above.

### Election of Insurance Directors.

At elections held by the various Insurance Companies for Directors, on Monday, the 8th instant, the following were chosen:

PEOPLE'S—William Phillips, John Watt, Jno. E. Parke, Captain John L. Rhodes, William Vankirk, C. H. Love, Samuel P. Shriver, Jas. D. Verner, Charles Arbuckle, John M. Kirkpatrick, Capt. Jas. Miller, Frank S. Bissell.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY.—R. H. King, John F. Jennings, N. J. Bigley, Daniel Wallace, Jake Hill, Thomas Donnelly, H. W. Oliver, Jr., S. H. Hartman, Samuel McClurkan, John S. Willock, Captain Madison Bailey, W. H. Forsythe, Alexander Chambers.

BOATMAN'S.—Captain R. C. Gray, D. E. Park, James Rees, Captain T. M. Harton, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Captain Jake Hill, Henry Lloyd, James H. Wright, John Graff, Captain John P. Smith, F. M. Gordon, N. J. Bigley, David Crawford.

ALLEGHENY.—Isac Jones, John D. McCord, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, J. T. Hoskinson, Wm. Dean, Geo. S. Head, Charles Hays, Robert H. Davis, B. L. Fahnestock, John Irwin Jr., Geo. D. McGrew.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.—James I. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, John W. Chalfant, Robert Lea, Isaiah Dickey, I. C. Pershing, Wm. Walker, Mark W. Watson, R. G. Bushnell, L. R. McAboy, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver.

**Miss Heron.**—We congratulate the theatre-going public on the advent of this lady, last evening, in her own beautiful play of Camille, translated from the French, dramatized and made celebrated by her through her admirable performances of the sad and beautiful heroine, during a period of nine consecutive years, before the most refined and cultivated audiences of America. Miss Heron, always remarkable for her exquisite toilet, presented on this occasion an entirely new Camille wardrobe, imported very recently from Paris, and worn in Pittsburgh for the first time in America.

We trust her present engagement will recall her last triumphs in this city, when, owing to the crowded state of the theatre, to accommodate her many and sincere admirers, the scenes were removed from the stage, and our first citizens were pleased to witness, from so uncomfortable a position as seats in the stage-entrances afforded, the closing moments in the life of the erring, repentant Camille, as only Matilda Heron can represent them.

**Y. M. M. Library—Annual Election.**—At the Annual Meeting of the above Association, on the evening of the 8th inst., the following ticket was elected:

*President*—Wm. Frew, of Lockhart & Frew.
*Vice President*—George Shiras, Jr., Attorney at Law.
*Secretary*—Wm. B. Edwards, of Colhoun & Edwards.
*Treasurer*—R. S. Smith, Cashier Union National Bank.
*Directors*—Jas. B. Scott, with Park, McCurdy & Co.; Jas. Collard, Sec'y Pittsburgh Insurance Company; W. H. Kincaid, No. 18 Diamond; Gilbert Follansbee, of W. E. Schmertz & Co.; Josiah Cohen, Professor, &c.
*Auditors*—W. P. Weyman, of Weyman & Bro.; James E. Dickson, with Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.; F. L. Stephenson, at Farmers' National Bank.

**Rooms Wanted.**—We know of a small family who are desirous of renting two or three rooms, in the city, in which to reside. Any person having such at their disposal will confer a favor on the applicant, by addressing C. [illegible]

### A Well Merited Testimonial.

Quite an interesting affair came off last evening at the residence of W. H. Kincaid, Esq., Allegheny city. For a number of years Mr. Kincaid has been rendering gratuitous editorial service to the Christian *Advocate*, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. In token of their high appreciation of his excellent services rendered to their paper, the Publishing Committee of the *Advocate* presented last evening to his amiable and accomplished lady a beautiful silver service, consisting of urn, coffee pot, water pot, oyster tureen, ice pitcher slop bowl cream pitcher and sugar bowl. Each piece bears the following inscription, "Presented to Mrs. W. H. Kincaid by the Pittsburgh Christian *Advocate*. A testimonial for editorial service rendered by her husband to the paper. New Year's Day, 1866."

The interesting ceremony of presentation was witnessed by a large number of the representatives of the secular and religious press, and ministers and laymen of different religious denominations. Among the gentlemen present we noticed P. R. Kinkaid, Esq., Alderman of the Fourth ward, Pittsburg, F. B. Penniman, Esq., Rev. C. A. Dickey, Rev. Wm. Lynch, Rev. W. A. Davidson, Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Rev. James Allison, Mr. Thomas Costagmagna, business manager of the *Gazette*, Mr. James A. Moore, business agent of the *Advocate*, Samuel Riddle, Esq., Mr. Everett, of the *Commercial*, and Mr. Lock, of the *Chronicle*. The presentation address was made by Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., and was responded to by Mr. Kincaid in behalf of his wife in a few well-timed and appropriate remarks. Shortly afterwards the doors of the dining room were thrown open, and the company partook of an excellent supper, which was gotten up in the best style of that prince of purveyors, Mr. J. B. Hubley, Fourth street. An hour was spent very pleasantly here in replenishing the inner man and agreeable conversation. It being now eleven o'clock, the gentleman of the secular press were seized with the horrors of the "printers' devil," knocking unceremoniously for "copy" and were necessitated to leave in order to "write up." But judging from the rush made to the library for furs and overcoats, we infer that they were seen followed by the other guests.

The testimonial was a well merited one, and we heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Kinkaid on their reception of such a magnificent present. The whole affair was exceedingly interesting and passed off very pleasantly, to the infinite delight of all present.

We must not amit to say that the service was purchased at the well known establishment of John Stevenson and Son, who keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of the finest silver ware generally.

**Opera House.**—If ever our amusement seekers enjoyed a hearty laugh, it was last night, upon the occasion of the first appearance of Frank Drew. He stands to-day unrivaled as a comedian, vocalist, and imitator. His travesty on Camille is decidedly rich, and during the entire scene, the audience were convulsed with laughter. Puffing an actor has become so hackneyed as to be perfectly useless any longer, and the public look with suspicion upon a notice of the merits of a real first rate actor. But we have no fears for Frank Drew. He made his mark last night, and the public soon ascertain who are meritorious and who are not.

To-night he appears in the two act drama adapted from Washington Irving's beautiful tale of Rip Van Winkle, the performance concluding with the farce of "Lend me five shillings." If you wish to enjoy a hearty laugh, go and see Frank Drew.

**A Hard Case.**—Officer Mœssner yesterday arrested a man in the market who was guilty of stealing half a hogshead cheese. Upon taking him to the Mayor's office, he gave his name, and stated that he had served through the war and had been honorably discharged, and that he had had nothing to eat for two or three days, was out of money and had no friends, and no place to stay. His appearance testified to the truth of his assertions, and his discharge papers were shown in corroboration of that portion of his story relative to his being a soldier. He had stolen to keep himself from starving to death in a Christian city. The Mayor very properly discharged him, and furnished him with money to purchase food. Think of it—a defender of the country, roaming the streets in a starving condition such nights as the past three or four!

**Not Reprieved.**—We were yesterday informed that in view of a petition numerously signed, praying that Freeke might be reprieved for a week, having been presented him, Secretary Eli Slifer has assumed the responsibility of granting the condemned murderer a respite for the time mentioned. We immediately repaired to the Sheriff's office to ascertain the truth of the report, and were informed by Sheriff Stewart that no such document had been received. So the last hope of the doomed man man drops to the ground, and Friday will end his miserable career. We are informed that Marchall has signified his intention of reiterating upon the scaffold what he has before said in regard to Freeke's guilt.

**Sent to Cologne.**—The trunk and effects of Foerster, the victim of Marshall and Freeke's brutality, was yesterday properly arranged so as to be sent immediately to the friends of the murdered man, who live in Cologne. The trunk contained many articles showing a woman's thoughtful care, but what will be her feelings when, upon opening it, she finds the suit in which the dead man was murdered, cut and slashed in a terrible manner, and clotted with blood. It was a terrible sight to look upon, and these mementoes of the bloody tragedy all loudly for retribution upon his murderers.

**The Thermometer.**—Two observations of the thermometer yesterday morning, one at eight o'clock, and the other at nine, showed a temperature as follows: The mercury in the thermometer noticed at 8 o'clock stood at five degrees below zero. This thermometer hung in a front window of a residence in the city where it was protected. The observation at nine o'clock was made at the Fort Pitt Foundry, where the current of air up the Allegheny river had more or less effect, and the mercury stood at ten degrees below zero. At half past twelve o'clock, meridian, the mercury stood at five degrees above zero, and at five o'clock P. M. at thirteen degrees above zero.

**Steubenville Railroad Directors.**—A meeting of the Directors of Steubenville Railroad was held on Monday morning, for the election of President and Directors. The following are the officers chosen:

President—Isaac Jones.

Directors—R. F. Smith, Wm. Phillips, M. R. Brown, M. O'Hara, W. S. Haven, N. Holmes, Joshua Rhodes, M. R. Moorhead, A. S. Nicholson, James Schoonmaker, James Laughlin and J. Murray Clarke.

**Gymnastic.**—At the meeting of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association, last evening, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Board of Managers: F. C. Biggert, Wm. Owens, Jr., Algeruon S. Bell, Hall Patterson, James M. Gazzam, E. A. Montooth, John D. McFadden, W. B. Neeper, John N. Zeigler Will McLain.

**Passing Counterfeit Money.**—Leopold Oppenheimer appeared before Mayor Lowry yesterday and made oath that Catharine Donahue had been guilty of passing and uttering counterfeit money, and prayed that a warrant be issued for her arrest. Warrant issued.

**Disorderly Conduct.**—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of James Cauley, who is charged by Sarah Robinson widow, with trying to force an entrance into her house, and behaving himself in a very disorderly manner. The parties live on Point street.

**Infanticide Case.**—The case of Elizabeth Grim, indicted for homicide, (infanticide,) was called up in the Criminal Court yesterday, with a view to trial; but on motion of the counsel for the defense (the defendant not being in readiness for trial,) the case was deferred for a few days.

**Allegheny Elections.**—The Allegheny City elections for Mayor, Director of the Poor, Members of Councils and Ward Officers will take place to-day.

## FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

### Criminal Court.

Before Judges Mellon, Stowe and Brown.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.—Court met at nine o'clock. The case of Elizabeth Grim, indicted for homicide (or infanticide) was not taken up as announced. The following cases were disposed of:

Robt. Steel, of the Fourth ward, indicted for selling liquor without license, was acquitted, having produced a license covering the time during which he was alleged to have violated the law. The county was ordered to pay the costs.

Walter Gibson, indicted for assault and battery, was acquitted, and the prosecutor, John Williams, ordered to pay the costs.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through their counsel, W. C. Moreland, put in a plea of guilty to nuisance, consisting in the improper running of cars.

Louis Bergowitz, indicted for selling liquor without license, was found not guilty, and the county required to pay the costs. He had a license.

Catherine Cameron, indicted for adultery, was acquitted. The prosecutor, David Elkin, did not appear, and was directed to pay the costs.

John Carl, Louis Falthers and Frederick Faber, indicted for riot, were found not guilty, and David Elkin required to pay the costs.

Catharine Steele, charged with abandoning an infant, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor, Robert Montgomery, ordered to pay the costs.

Catharine Wilbert, indicted for a felonious assault and battery upon Christina Newroth, was found not guilty, but required to pay the costs.

Daniel Meenan, indicted for selling liquor without license, was found not guilty, and the county require to pay the costs.

Court took a recess till two o'clock.

**The Cold Snap.**—The weather is now intensely cold, the thermometer standing at ten degrees below zero this morning. The "change" is noticeable at every turn. The streets contain but very few persons, and these rush along as though their houses were on fire; intimate friends pass without paying the compliments of the day, or even recognizing one another. The store rooms are almost deserted, and the show windows are frosted so effectually as to entirely prevent the display of goods. All out-door work is suspended, and even in-door labor moves slowly. The whole population feels the effect of the frost, and unless a change comes business of all kinds must be more or less retarded.

**Life for Life—A Hanging Juror.**—During the selection of the jury in a homicide case, in Philadelphia, one of the jurors said he was in favor of hanging every man who took life. He underwent a lengthy examination, and finally Judge Ludlow asked him if a man was tried for murder, and he was directed by the court, under the law, to find a verdict of murder in the second degree, would he so find. The juror replied that he went in for life for life. He was a chap that read a good deal, and that was his idea in all such cases. He was set aside.

**The Barometer,** yesterday, was one-third of a degree *above* 30—a thing almost, if not altogether, unprecedented. At 30 degrees it is marked "*very dry*"—what, therefore, must it be at one-third of a degree higher!

### Centenary of Methodism.

The first public services in commemoration of this great event took place yesterday, throughout the whole Methodist Episcopal Church, and we believe to some extent, other branches of the Methodist family, agreeable to the request of the M. C. Church authorities, observed the day to.

With a view to having a proper idea of the plan of operations hereabouts, we give the following brief synopsis: The General Convention of ministers and laymen, appointed by the General Conference, which met at Cleveland, Ohio, this spring, appointed a Central Centennial Committee with power to appoint Branch Committees for the leading cities, and carry out all the details of the Convention. The following Branch Committee was appointed for Pittsburgh: Rev. Dr. S. H. Nesbit, A. Bradley and W. H. Kincaid. The appointments for the following Districts are:

*Pittsburgh District*—Rev. S. P. Woolf, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. J. W. Baker, Arsenal, Pa.; Rev. W. W. Roup, Tarentum, Pa.; S. M. Kier, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. A. Danks, Etna, Pa.

*Allegheny District*—Rev. J. Williams, Allegheny City, Pa.; Rev. J. A. Swaney, Allegheny City, Pa.; C. W. Benney, Allegheny City, Pa.; Rev. Sylvester Burt, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.; Rev. John Murray, Bridgewater, Beaver County, Pa.; Thomas Crooks, Elkton, Columbiana County, Pa.

These branch committees are to take charge of the Connectional Centenary movement. The Central Committee suggests to them to organize at once, elect Secretary and Treasurer, the presiding elder being Chairman, and report their organization New at York; to confer with the Annual Conference Committee, where one is appointed, as to the details of the Celebration; to carry out the plan of the Central Committee for the co-operation of the Sunday schools in the Centenary movement; and to report as often as convenient to the Central Committee. It is recommended that a special service be set apart in each of the societies where there is a Sunday school, in October, 1866, for a children's celebration of the Centenary festival. Connectional Centennary contributions, not collections, may be made at any time before October, 1866, and sent either to the proper branch committee or to the Treasurer of the Central Committee at New York.

The last session of the Pittsburgh Conference appointed a committee to make arrangements for the appropriate celebration of the event within the bounds of the Conference. This Committee met some time since in this city, at the Smithfield street Methodist Episcopal Church. Present, Revs. C. A. Holmes, C. H. Jackson, L. R. Beacom, J. M. Carr, E. Hingely, H. Miller, I. N. Baird, K. Kinsey and J. W. F. White, Esqr. Rev. H. Miller temporarily occupied the chair, and called on Rev. C. H. Jackson to lead in prayer. The Committee then perfected its organization by electing Rev. I. N. Baird, D. D., permanent Chairman, and J. W. F. White, Esqr., Secretary.

After an expression of views by all the members, a series of resolutions was adopted, covering the work in hand. The main points were that one-half of the unspecified collections be set apart for the creation of a permanent fund for Church extension within the Conference limits. The full endowment of Allegheny and Mt. Union Colleges was commended, and it was suggested that all contributions this year for the erection of new churches and parsonages, and the purchase of real estate, be counted as Centenial contributions. Drs. I. N. Baird and C. A. Holmes, and J. W. F. White, Esq., were appointed a committee to carry out the details of their action.

Yesterday was set apart for Centennial exercises at the Liberty street M. E. Church. At the morning service, the pastor, Rev. W. A. Davidson, after a Scripture lesson said: We have entered upon the Centenary year of American Methodism. It is, according to the ordination of the last General Conference, to be celebrated with appropriate exercises. These exercises have been prescribed by a Committee appointed for that purpose. They begin to-day in all our Churches. The recommendation is, "That the first Sunday in January, 1866, be observed as a day of special and united prayer for the Divine blessing upon the centenary services of the year, and for a general revival of religion, that the Centenary year may prove to be an epoch in the spiritual progress of the Church," &c. Two things are here presented as objects of special and united prayer. Both are worthy.

1. The centenary scenes of the year. On these the Divine Blessing is to be invoked. They are two fold—religious and fund-raising. The former primary, the latter secondary. The principal fund to be raised, is to be called "The Centenary Educational Fund;" it is to be permanent; the interest only of which, is to be employed in aiding our institutions of learning and in helping poor young men to prepare themselves for the ministry at home, or for the Missionary work abroad. This is a grand project! It must meet the approval of every intelligent Methodist; on it the Divine blessing ought to be invoked. Let us calculate a little. Suppose the fund for assisting poor young men to prepare themselves for the ministry, shall reach, as is confidently expected, one million of dollars. This sum, at 7 per cent., will yield $70,000. Now suppose each beneficiary receives help to the amount of $350 per year, the number of beneficiaries can be all the time 200. Allowing these to receive this help for the last three years of their preparation, there will be thus graduated, in this way, into the Christian ministry a class of 200 every three years; of 1,000 in 15 years. This looks like a step towards the speedy conversion of the world. It will be taken this very year; that million of dollars, will, we predict, be raised before the last of next October. The very thought of it is full of inspiration; the achievement itself will be one of transcendent moral sublimity. Surely, none of us need to be exhorted to-day to pray for the Divine blessing on such an undertaking as this.

Another fund is contemplated—"The Sunday-School Children's Fund." The interest of this is to be appropriated to assist meritorious Sunday-School scholars of either sex who may need help to obtaining a more advanced education. This is a project in favor of which it is scarcely possible to say too much.

In the afternoon, the usual necessary exercises of the Sunday School were occupied mainly in an explanation of the part children were to take in the matter. Children contributing one dollar are to receive a medel with Rev John Wesley, M. A. on one side, and Bishop Asbury, the first American Bishop, on the other side. The interest of this fund is to be used to educate deserving boys and girls, unprovided for by their friends.

The evening service was devoted to holding a general meeting for the purpose of hearing several addresses. Rev. Mr. Davidson presided, and at the opening read copies of extracts from the centennial volume, showing the work contemplated this year. Mr. Edward Heazelton, Superintendent of the Sunday School presented the results of Sabbath school effort, and briefly sketched what had been accomplished by this department of labor within the M. E. Church. He closed with a stirring appeal that in view of the increase of inhabitants that the prayers, sympathies and contributions of the good were necessary to provide for the wants of the children. Mr. Kincaid, a local preacher, briefly sketched what had been done by local preachers in planting Methodism in this country, the nature of their work, the difficulties in the way of rendering this body of ministers more useful, and the part they would take in this jubilee year. Rev. Dr. Nesbit, editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, spoke but a short time on the Educational feature of the movement. Few as his words were, they were timely and interesting.

### Consolidation of Allegheny, Manchester and Duquesne Boroughs.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have heard several people conversing, in our venerable borough, of consolidating Allegheny, Manchester and Duquesne boroughs. The matter, by what I understand, is under serious consideration, (as properly it should be,) and citizens of Allegheny and adjoining boroughs should, by public meetings, discuss and debate this important question freely. The geographical position of Allegheny City and surroundings destined her to be the greatest metropolis of the West, splendid scenery, pure air, comparatively clean streets, having all the advantages for shipping either by rail or water courses, she would, by annexing the two boroughs to her, have a more spacious area than Pittsburgh.

Manchester has already taken the appearance of a city, the cleanliness of her streets, the regularity of her buildings, the cheerfulness of her position, makes her attractive and sought by every body as a quiet place for residence.

But Manchester never was destined to be the retired spot for the wealthy merchant or mechanic, her facilities for trade, landing or shipping are too great. Within these last four years manufactures of steel, and iron works have sprung up as if by magic, and dwellings for operators are in continued demand. Thousands of houses have been built, where a few years ago the plough was silently busy in tilling the soil, and yet, with all this enterprise, with all this magnitude of works, Manchester is hardly known twenty miles from here. By consolidation what would she lose? Nothing but her name, which is hardly known outside of her corporation. What would she gain? Everything. Allegheny at present is one of the best managed cities, with gas, water, good market-house, splendid town-hall, large grounds for parks, efficient police and fire department, and perhaps there is not another city in the West with more sound finances; her bonds compromised, and provision made for their payment, without harassing property-holders; her taxes and valuations at reasonable rates.

Manchester by annexing would gain all those facilities. She uses, at present, Allegheny's gas and water, but not to such extent as even to make the town safe from fire. There is no engine houses or fire apparatus, or fire plugs. There is but one school house, thus obliging parents to send their children a distance of over 1½ miles during the bitter cold days or keep them at home without any education. By consolidating she would have another school house, an engine house and fire plugs. She would be represented in both councils, and have an efficient police to keep in check evil doers, and her streets illuminated. Having large space of ground on her surroundings, and property being in demand, would enhance its value, and thousands of houses would be built, and in a few years Allegheny would be, as she should be, superior to her sister, Pittsburgh.

I write this communication to bring the subject before the people and I ask them to give it that attention which its importance entitles it to. Consolidation has worked well everywhere and I see no reason why it should not work as well here. At first there will be serious difficulties to overcome, as for instance, the adjustment in the new consolidated corporation of the debts due by each of the old corporations, but the practical good sense of the people will soon remove them all in such a way as to give general satisfaction. Would it not be well for the councils to give the subject of consolidating the city with Manchester and Duquesne borough, due consideration, and take such action in regard to it as would be fitfully before the people of Duquesne?

MANCHESTER.

**Young Mens' Mercantile Library.**—The members of the Young Mens' Mercantile Library Association will bear in mind that an election of officers, and other important business will come off this evening at 7 o'clock. We have heard that several candidates will be run by their friends for various offices, and members who shall not be at the meeting this evening can reflect only on themselves if an incompetent Board is chosen.

A large number of new books will be displayed in the Library Room previous to being put in circulation.

### Citizens Passenger Railway vs. the Sharpsburgh and Lawrenceville Bridge Company.

Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Stowe, in the Quarter Sessions, to-day, spent some time in hearing the arguments upon a matter at issue between the Citizens Passenger Railway Company and the Sharpsburgh and Lawrenceville Bridge Company. James D. Verner, Esq., President of the Railway Company, on December 16th, 1865, petitioned the Court, that under the company's charter, granted March 22d, 1859, they had the right to construct their railway to the borough of Sharpsburg, and to use roads and bridges; that in order to enable them to reach the borough it was necessary to use the Sharpsburgh and Lawrenceville bridge; that they had failed to agree with the bridge company upon terms for use of said bridge; the petitioner therefore asked the Court to appoint a time for a hearing, not more than twenty days from the filing of the petition, and after hearing, to fix the rates of compensation to be paid and allowed for the use of the bridge, and the terms upon which it should be used, and mode and manner in which it should be kept by the respective parties. Thos. Howard, Esq., appeared as counsel for the petitioner.

James Veech, Esq., counsel for the Bridge Company, put in an answer to the petition. A bridge was erected over the Allegheny river at Sharpsburg, in 1858 or '59, but it proved an unfortunate investment for the stockholders, as, soon after its opening, it was placed under sequestration, with Mr. W. M. Darlington as sequestrator. In October, 1860, the Citizens Passenger Railway Company made an arrangement for the use of the bridge for a period of five years, at the rate of toll of $10 per car per month. In July, 1864, the superstructure of the bridge was destroyed by fire. On the 9th of March, 1865, the piers, and all rights, franchises and property of the old bridge were sold for $6,000, to sundry persons, who, in May following, under the act of April 8th, 1861, (concerning sale of railroads, bridges, &c.,) formed a new corporation, adopting the name of "Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company," issued stock, and obtained a sufficient amount to erect upon the site and piers of the destroyed bridge a new structure, which has been in use since the 12th of December last, and for the use of which the new bridge company are entitled to the tolls given by the act of March 13th, 1858. The Citizens Passenger Railway was organized within a year after the date of its charter, (22d of March, 1859,) the tenth section of which provides that before said company shall use and occupy any portion of any turnpike, plank road, bridge, or street, &c., if they fail to agree upon terms for the use thereof, *within thirty days after the organization of said company*, either party may apply by petition to the Quarter Sessions, setting forth the facts and thereupon pray for the relief which was asked in this case.

Mr. Veech submitted, in his answer for the respondents, that the petition was defective in not averring that "within thirty days after the organization of said company" there was an effort and failure to agree; also, for the reason that *more* than thirty days from the organization of said railway company having elapsed before the presentation of the petition, the court had no jurisdiction. Respondents averred their readiness ever since the completion of the new bridge to make a contract with the railway company for the use of passage over it with cars, &c., at as low and fair terms as the cost of the bridge and other contingent circumstances would permit; but in consequence of said company requiring the same at rates unduly low, an agreement has not been effected; but, say respondents, had the petitioner not flown so hastily and inconsiderately to the arena of litigation, a fair and just contract might have been effected. Respondents asked that the petition be dismissed, but if otherwise adjudged, that time and a fair opportunity be given to show the court at what *rates* and upon what *terms* a contract for the use of the bridge should be made, and for a period not to exceed one year, as provided in the act of 1860, concerning turnpike, plank road and bridge companies.

After some argument upon the facts, and as to the construction to be placed upon the charter of the railway company, the court took charge of the papers, and will give a decision at an early day.

**Allegheny Executive Committee.**—The following named gentlemen, as appointed by the Return Judges of the several wards, constitute the Republican City Executive Committee for Allegheny:

*First Ward*—Henry Campbell, Wm. Thompson, Simeon Bulford, [illegible] Jennings, Thomas Scandrett.

*Second Ward*—John Heath, John K. Brown, John McDonald, Wm. W. Brown, John A. Meyers.

*Third Ward*—A. Hobson, C. C. Smith, Casper Gang, Samuel Hastings, R. R. Ray.

*Fourth Ward*—R. B. Francis, James M. Cooper, Louis Moul, A. N. Burchfield, J. C. Patterson.

**Sentence Again Deferred.**—Cornelius Burns and James Crilly, convicted of an attempt to outrage the person of Mrs. McIntyre, of the Third Ward, were brought into the Criminal Court this forenoon, for sentence. Their counsel, however, representing that some facts had been discovered which, if established, would go far in mitigation of the sentence, they were remanded until Saturday next, in order to allow opportunity for filing affidavits.

**Remember the Poor.**—The intensely cold weather should suggest to the kind and benevolent the importance of making inquiry as to the condition of the poor of their immediate neighborhood. Those who have not sufficient food, clothing or fuel, must suffer dreadfully if not relieved. Reader, if you know of any one who is likely to be in need, inquire into his or her condition, and see that there is no suffering. There is plenty in the land. Remember the poor.

**Bank Election.**—The stockholders of the Farmers Deposit National, met to-day and elected the following Board of Directors:

PRESIDENT—James Marshall.

DIRECTORS—John Scott, John McDevit, Samuel George, Samuel B. Robison, William Walker, Charles Arbuckle.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

## BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, M'CLEAN & CO.)

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY Jan. 8, 1866.

| | Offered. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 1881's | 103 00 | — |
| U. S. 7-30's | 98 25 | — |
| U. S. 5-20's, new | 103 00 | — |
| U. S. 10-40's | 92 00 | — |
| U. S. Certificates | 97 00 | — |
| Gold | 139 00 | — |
| Connellsville R. R. Sixes | 80 25 | — |
| Allegheny Insurance | — | 25 00 |
| Monongahela Insurance | — | 42 00 |
| Monongahela Bridge Company | — | 29 00 |
| Allegheny Valley R. R. | 9 75 | — |
| Connellsville R. R. Stock | 9 75 | — |
| Connellsville R. R. non-interest | 9 50 | — |
| Citizens National Bank | 83 00 | — |
| Exchange National Bank | 85 00 | — |
| Fourth National Bank | — | 114 00 |
| M. & M. National Bank | 56 00 | 58 00 |
| Peoples National Bank | 104 50 | — |
| Third National Bank | 124 00 | — |
| Bank of Pittsburgh | 58 00 | — |
| Columbia Oil | 24 50 | — |
| Union Lubric | 8 | — |
| Superior Iron Co. with int. | — | 100 00 |
| SALES. | | |
| 100 Gold | | 140 25 |
| 100 Columbia | | 24 25 |

There was but comparatively little done in our stock market, as there were but few sales reported. Gold continues weak and drooping, closing in New York at noon to-day at 140⅛. There is still considerable inquiry for Government Bonds in this market, principally, for investment, and they command New York rates—in some instances, a slight advance.

Bank shares are also, in demand, and the offerings comparatively light. Citizens is wanted at 83; Exchange at 85; M. & M. at 56—offered at 58; Bank of Pittsburgh at 58; Peoples at 102½; Third National, 121; Fourth National offered at 114. Insurance stocks very quite—sales very rare, and the same remarks will apply to railroad shares.

Oil stocks painfully quiet. It is thought however, as several "strikes" have been reported within the past day or two, that they will come to life again, and the stock of good reliable dividend paying companies, may yet sell at a handsome premium—at least there is no reason why such should not be the case. Sales of Columbia reported at 24½, and 8c bid for Union Lubric.

—The Philadelphia *North American* asserts positively that the Secretary of the Treasury will, in a few days, issue proposals for funding another batch of certificates of indebtedness and compound interest notes to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars. The object of these movements, it thinks, is not so much the contraction of the currency, though that is very desirable, as to fund the floating indebtedness, and to get rid of all interest bearing greenbacks, especially such an anomaly as compound interest notes.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Saturday, says:

The complaints of a scarcity of currency are increasing, and several of our leading banks to-day had to refuse accommodations to some of their best customers. It was expected by many that as soon as the packing season fairly opened, money would be plentier than formerly, but thus far the orders from the east have been very light, and the product has to be carried with city capital. The receipts of hogs to-day were upwards of 20,000. The money for these hogs goes west daily to make further purchases, and if they continue to come in thus heavily, without a corresponding export of produce eastward, our market will very speedily be drained of money.

The rate of discount at the banks remains steady at 10 per cent per annum; street rates are firm at 2 per cent per month.

The supply of eastern exchange is about equal to the demand, and the market is steady at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold by bankers to each other at a premium of 25@60c per thousand.

### Boston Iron Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The market for Pig is quiet but very firm. Stocks of foreign are reduced to a small compass, and the domestic article is taken for consumption as fast as turned out at full prices. Manufactured Iron is in steady demand without much change in rates, though the market is fairly stocked with American descriptions.

We note small sales of Scotch Pig No. 1, at $57@56 per ton, the inside figure for lots to arrive. American is scarce and selling at $51@60 per ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal Pig is very firm at $55@85 per ton, cash. Bar Iron is in fair demand with moderate stocks, and lots from store are selling at $115@120 for English common; $125@130 per ton for do refined. American refined Bar is selling at $115@120 per ton from manufacturers' hands, and $122@128 from store. Railroad Iron is selling at $58, gold, per ton, for English, and $87@90, currency, for American. Boiler Plates are in fair demand at previous rates. Russia Sheet is more quiet, and selling in small lots at 25@40c per lb. English do is firm at 7½@10¼c. Nails are selling at 7@7½c for assorted. —*Bulletin.*

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866.

The produce markets were exceedingly dull and inactive to-day, which may be attributed the extreme cold weather, which always has a tendency to retard out-door operations. There was nothing done scarcely, aside from the regular petty daily transactions, and we have no round lot sales to report.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand and with a light supply and limited arrivals, prices are pretty well sustained. Oats—sale of 1 car, on track, at 45; also, small sales from store at 47@48. Corn is selling in a small way at 70 to 73. Barley—sale of 1 car common Fall at $1,06. Rye is wanted at 80 to 85; but little offering.

FLOUR—Is dull and neglected, but nominally unchanged. Small sales from store at $8,50 for good Spring Wheat brands of Family, and $10,25@10,50 for good to choice brands of Winter Wheat. Rye Flour is dull and entirely nominal at $6@6½ per bbl, and Buckwheat at $5¼@5¾ per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and nominally unchanged. Small sales at 15½@16 for Shoulders; 19@19½ for clear Sides; and 26@27 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard may be quoted dull and nominal at 19@19½ for prime kettle. Sale of 10 bbls Mess Pork at $29½. Dressed Hogs are selling in a retail way at 11½@12—Packers are not paying above 10½@11.

POTATOES—Demand fair and market steady, but prices remain unchanged. Sales from store at $1,15@1,20 per bushel, and $3,40@3,50 per bbl.

APPLES—In good local demand, and prime to choice qualities in sound condition are selling at $6,50@7,50 per bbl.

SALT—Is dull and a shade lower; we now quote at $2,80 per bbl, on track, and $3,00 from store.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in fair demand for shipment and sells readily at $2,70@2,75 per bushel. Cloverseed is nominal at $8. No demand for Timothy.

BUTTER—Is dull and unchanged; we quote nominally at 35 to 38 for prime to choice.

EGGS—In good supply and dull, but unchanged—30 to 33 per dozen for fresh packed.

CHEESE—Is still quoted steady at 21 for Hamburg, and 22 for Goshen.

HAY—Is coming in pretty freely, but prices are still maintained—ranging from $16 to $20 per ton.

HOMINY—Is selling in a jobbing way at 4¼@4½.

CRANBERRIES—Dull but nominally unchanged—$14 to $16 per bbl.

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866.

CRUDE—There is next to nothing doing in the crude market, the only sale reported to-day being 100 bbls at 32½, bbls included, free on board cars here. There are some few small orders for shipment, but our refiners are holding off, waiting for an improvement in Refined, or a still further decline in Crude. We continue to quote at 26@27, bbls returned, and 31@33½, bbls included, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market. The supply, although considerably in excess of the present demand, is not as large as generally supposed, and as the Allegheny River is frozen over at different places, we cannot look for any arrivals for some time to come.

REFINED—To use a rather vulgar phrase, the "bottom has fell out" of the Refined market completely, and what is worse than all, there is no prospect of any immediate improvement. There is no demand whatever for bonded oil, either here or in the East, and there seems to be no buyers at any price. Some of our refiners are very pleasantly situated, having contracts for all the oil they can turn out for thirty, and, in some cases, sixty days, to come at extreme prices, and which will make them a very handsome profit, but there are others, unfortunately, who want to sell and cannot, without incurring a loss. Without sales, it is simply impossible to give accurate quotations. Free Oil may be quoted nominal at 75@76 for prime city brands.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Naptha, and in the absence of sales, we quote nominally at 20@21, in bond, and 38@41 free. Residuum is dull and neglected but unchanged at $5,00. The stock of both of these articles, although considerably in excess of the demand, is not very heavy.

### PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1866.

CATTLE—Beef Cattle are in better demand this week at an advance; about 1700 head arrived and sold from 17½c to 18½c for extra; 15@16½c for fair to good, and 12@14c per pound for common, as to quality.

COWS—Are without change; 175 head at $35 to $75 for Springers, and $50 to $100 per head for Milch Cows, as to quality.

SHEEP—Prices are rather better; 9000 head arrived and sold at 7c to 8½c per pound for good fat Sheep, and $5,50 to $4,50 per head for stock Sheep, as to condition.

HOGS—The demand is better, and prices have advanced; 5000 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from 13c to 15c, the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

An adjourned meeting of the drovers and butchers will be held at the Avenue Drove yard on Monday next, January 15th, at 3 o'clock p. m., to consider the proposition of changing the cattle market day from Monday to Thursday to prevent the dealers in stock visiting the drove yard on Sunday to transact business on that day.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
CHICAGO, January 8, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull; sales of Spring Extras at $6,90@8,00.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade easier, at $1,20½@1,22½. Corn firm, at 45@46c for No. 1, and 38c for No. 2. Oats quiet and steady, at 24@24½c for No. 1, and 20@21c for No. 2. Rye steady, at 49@50c for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Firm at $2,18@2,19.

DRESSED HOGS—Opened steady, but at the close declined 12½@25c; sales at $9,50@10,10, closing at $9,50@9,75, on 200 lbs; received, 10,998; shipped, 3,844.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; buyers and sellers apart; Mess Pork in good demand and firm; sales of 234 bbls at $25,00. Bulk Shoulders sold at 10½c loose. Green Hams active at 14½@15c. Lard quiet and firm, at 16@16½c.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 8,895 head; shipped, 2,923 do; market moderately active, opening firm and closing weak; sales ranged at $8,40@9,10.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull, at $4@7,00.

MONEY MATTERS—Unchanged; Gold, 141.

### CINCINNATI MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
CINCINNATI, January 8th, 1866.

PROVISIONS—Are steady, with a better feeling in the Market. Mess Pork is firm; sales of 350 bbls. new city, at $18; sales of old city, at $27,50. Bacon, firmer; Shoulders 15c; rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 20c; packed sugar cured Hams, 25c. Bulk Meats, more active; Shoulders, 12½c; Sides, 15c. Green Meats, firm; Shoulders, 9½c; Sides, 12½c; Hams, 16c. Lard, firm, at 17c.

HOGS—Hogs are 25 cents higher; sales at $11,35@11,50, net, and $9@9,50, gross. Country dressed, $10,50@10,75. Receipts, 8,300.

### PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.
NEW YORK, January 8, 1866.

Petroleum Stocks firm to-day and generally better. Palmer rose to 385@390—ex-dividend. Benehoff Run in active demand. Sales were at the following rates: Bennehoff Run, 19,50; Venango, 10,00; Shade River, 3,00; Palmer, 385; Heydrick, 55; Brevoort, 830; Oil Creek, 2,10; Buchanan Farm, 76; Pithole Creek, 13,00 United States, 23.75.

### NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.
NEW YORK, January 8, 1866.

Petroleum market dull; 1,000 bbls. of Crude sold at 37½@38 cts, and 1,000 bbls. of Refined at 60 cts.

### Movements in Produce.

We have compiled, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, our usual statement of the movements of certain leading articles of produce at this port during the year 1865, and now compare the total with former years. The following will show the receipts of the articles named from all interior lines of transportation, and by coastwise vessels from other domestic ports:

| | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat flour | 4,574,030 | 3,967,717 | 3,628,526 |
| Corn meal | 252,729 | 267,759 | 248,710 |
| Wheat | 17,937,856 | 13,453,135 | 8,768,929 |
| Rye | 439,567 | 491,915 | 899,679 |
| Oats | 11,057,035 | 12,952,238 | 9,851,955 |
| Barley | 2,143,485 | 2,544,891 | 3,269,054 |
| Corn | 14,243,509 | 7,164,895 | 15,935,277 |
| Cotton | 129,611 | 190,911 | 755,262 |
| Crude turp | 3,547 | 6,769 | 28,081 |
| Spirits turp | 4,963 | 4,139 | 19,163 |
| Rosin | 11,187 | 19,128 | 143,415 |
| Tar | 11,795 | 6,964 | 19,169 |
| Pitch | 1,087 | 3,000 | 800 |
| Pork, pkgs | 436,941 | 332,454 | 211,812 |
| Beef, pkgs | 206,519 | 209,664 | 81,999 |
| Cut meats, pkgs | 463,995 | 268,417 | 168,981 |
| Butter, pkgs | 518,537 | 551,153 | 607,136 |
| Cheese, pkgs | 798,070 | 756,872 | 645,136 |
| Lard, tcs & bbls | 400,929 | 186,090 | 96,319 |
| Lard, kegs | 41,144 | 16,194 | 5,302 |
| Whisky, bbls | 261,814 | 289,481 | 62,328 |
| Petroleum | | 675,347 | 618,323 |

### Return of Southern Staples.

Since the close of the war and the revival of trade with the South, there have been received at this port by steamers and vessels 6,238 bales of cotton, of which 2,048 bales came from Richmond, 1,503 bales from Savannah, 1,186 bales from different points in North Carolina, 761 bales from Norfolk, 418 bales from Petersburg, and 322 bales from Charleston. Of tobacco the receipts have been 17,515 packages, 5,554 boxes and 1,780 cases manufactured, and 3,923 hhds leaf, received from Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg and North Carolina. The receipts of naval stores have been 2,582 bbls tar, 2,414 bbls rosin, and 374 bbls spirits turpentine, from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Virginia. The trade in flaxseed has been quiet large, 2,206 bbls and bags having been received from Richmond and Norfolk. Some 300 bbls and casks of rice came from Savannah and Charleston, and 11,576 bushels of wheat and 10,600 bushels corn were received from Virginia and North Carolina. Besides, immense quantities of shingles, staves, lumber, dried fruit, &c., have reached this market from the rivers of North Carolina and Virginia.—*Baltimore Commercial.*

# MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The week commences with a bear attack on principal railroad stocks. The symptoms of weakness given out by the bulls during last week, have encouraged the formation of a strong combination to force down prices, encouraged by the fact that there is a very large short interest outstanding to be soon covered.

There was increased depression at the Stock Exchange this morning on railways, and there was a farther large decline on Western roads. New York Central was the strongest, and about the only one that did not fall off. The most marked decline was on Reading, Pittsburgh, Northwestern and Fort Wayne. At the second and last Boards, the movement was checked, and prices were generally better. The sharp decline of this morning induced some of the bears to cover their contracts. At the close, the market was firm, especially on New York Central, Erie and Rock Island.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.:

Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 26¾; New York Central, 96½; Erie, 96½; Hudson River, 106¼; Reading, 103¾; Michigan Southern, 70¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 81½; Illinois Central Scrip, 106½; North Western, 32⅞.

Governments are dull and rather drooping. The decline in gold affects the gold interest bonds unfavorably, and at the same time keeps 7-30s firm.

Gold shows a strong downward tendency. Some foreign bankers, influenced by a prospect of the cotton supply largely exceeding the original estimates, are selling out their gold. Some are anticipating a fall to 130 before the 1st of March. There is an ample supply of cash gold, owing to the sales. It closed at 138¾.

The demand for money to-day was moderate, and all houses in good standing received sufficient at 6 per cent. on call.

State bonds are quiet, and the few sales made were generally at low prices.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy, and common grades 10@20c lower; $7,95@8,20 for Extra do, $8,60@8,80 for Extra R. H. O., and $8,90@10,28 for trade brands. Market closing heavy for common grades.

WHISKY—Quiet; in lots at $2,26@2,29.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and nominally 1@2c lower on common grades; new No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,87½ on common grades; new No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1,87½. Rye quiet and nominal. Barley quiet; State, $1. Barley Malt quiet. Corn dull and 1c lower; 86@89c for unsound and 90@93c for sound mixed western, afloat and store. Oats dull; 46@53c for unsound western; 61@62 for sound do.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet. Molasses quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 37½@38; refined in bond, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and irregular, at $27,75@28,00 for new mess, closing at $28; cash $27@27,75 for 1864-5 do, closing at $27,50, regular; $21,50@$22 for prime, and $22,25 for prime mess; also, 3,775 bbls new mess, February, March and April. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats quiet, at 11@14c for Shoulders, 13½@16c for Hams. Bacon dull; long-ribb'd for January, sellers' option, 14½. Dressed Hogs lower; at 11@11½ for western, 11½@12 for city. Lard heavy and easier, at 15@17½. Butter dull, at 23@36 for Ohio. Cheese quiet, at 13@18.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:

Brown Sheetings—Standard, 34; Medford, 32½; Nashua, A, 31½; Superior I. X. L., 30. Blenched Shirtings—Wamsutta, 50; Forrest Dale, 42½; Clinton, C. C. C., 40; Canoe, 22½. Prints—Cocheco, 27; Sprague, 26½; Hamilton, 26½; American, 26; Richmond, 26; Freeman, 23. Delaines—Hamilton, 29. Ginghams—Lancaster, 31; Glasgow, 28½. Cambrics—Victory, 22½; Portland, 20. Brown Drillings—Standard, 34; Winthrop, 29. Ticks—Hamilton, 55; Blackstone River, 40. Stripes—Whittenton, A, 45; York, 45; Pittsfield, 22½. Denims—York, 55; Thorndyke, 40. Balmoral Skirts—Bruner, $36; Gilbert, $42. Hoop Skirts—Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Myers, I. X. L, ¼inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 55c to 75c; 3 inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 70c to $1.10.

The following despatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange, to-day:

BOSTON.—Sales moderate; intense cold.

PROVIDENCE—Trade quiet; no change in prices.

CINCINNATI.—Market very quiet; weather cold.

BALTIMORE.—Market quiet; goods firm; weather cold.

ST. LOUIS.—Business quiet; weather cold; river still frozen over.

### New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Money easy at 6 per cent on Saturday. Erie dull and heavy at 108¾@109. Gold heavy and decidedly lower, opening at 141⅛ and closing at 139. Government stocks [illegible] lower. Freights to Liverpool dull and ¼@½c lower, and nominally unchanged.

STOCKS—Steady and dull; U. S. Sixes 5-20 coupons '62, 104½; do regular '62, 102½; do coupons '65, 101¾; Treasury Notes 7-30 second series, 98⅛; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 26¾; Quicksilver, 41½; Mariposa, 14½; New York Central, 96½; Erie, 95⅝; Reading, 103¼; Michigan Central 104½; Michigan Southern, 70¾; Hudson, 107½; Pittsburgh, 81; Northwestern, 33; do preferred, 59; Rock Island, 106; Fort Wayne, 93¼.

### Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

FLOUR—Dull. Superfine $7,25@7,75; Extra, $8@9.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Red $2,25; White $2,50@2,75. Corn firm; Yellow, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $30@31. Dressed hogs $12@12,50. Lard, 19½@20c.

WHISKY—Dull at $2,27@2,28.

MONEY MATTERS—Gold, 140¼.

### New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1866.

| | | INCREAS |
|---|---|---|
| Leans | $233,185,059 | $1,739, |
| Specie | 15,778,471 | 444, |
| Circulation | 18,568,428 | 597, |
| Deposits | 195,482,254 | 6,257, |
| Legal Tender | 71,617,487 | 482, |

### Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston: Copper, Franklin, 3,64; Minnesota, 17; Quincy, 54; Hancock, 12¾.

### Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Jan.—The activity in this staple noted in our last, has continued through the present week. As a natural consequence, the market is gaining strength, and there is a buoyant and hopeful feeling in trade circles. Manufacturers are in want of material for immediate use, and being satisfied that prices have touched the lowest point, are buying right and left whatever desirable lost are offering at current quotations.

At these rates, however, the best wools on the market are not to be had, and many large holders of choice staple have withdrawn their stocks, and prefer holding till February, when they feel sure of more remunerative prices. They argue that it is bad policy to sell at a sacrifice, when, by waiting a little, they can just as well sell at a profit.

The stocks of choice Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia wools are in few hands, and the better quality of Western and New York has already been cleared out of the market and gone into consumption. The high-cost fine wools of the country are only left to eke out the supply of Spring goods, and upon these consumers must now fall back for their seasonable supplies. The consumptive demand alone, for the next two months, will be sufficient, it is thought, to carry prices up to a materially higher range; and, in case a speculative movement should supervene, which is by no means improbable, extreme rates would be established for a while, at least.

Manufacturers doubtless have an eye to this contingency, and are operating freely, but in a quiet way, to guard against it, by securing supples sufficient to enable them to fill contracts and bridge over any period of excitement which may occur between now and the next wool season. Low wools are not yet wanted for consumption; nevertheless, good conditioned lots are being bought up at present low prices, as a matter of policy, as experience for the last few years has proved that they are apt to advance rapidly towards the close of the season.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 800,000 lbs, at a range of 50@80c for fleece, and 60@75 for super and extra pulled. Included, are lots of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin fleece at 50@60c, New York do at 60@65c, Michigan do at 64@68c, medium and fine Ohio at 65@73c, choice Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia at 75@80c. In Canada combing, small sales at 75c. In foreign the sales have been unimportant including small lots of Cape, here and in New York at 35@45c.—*Bulletin.*

### Shipment of Corn to Ireland.

Three vessels left this port on Saturday last, for different ports in Ireland, carrying 61,976 bushels of corn. The shipment of this commodity to Ireland has recently largely increased.—*Baltimore Commercial.*

# RIVER NEWS.

RIVER, WEATHER ETC.

Like St. Louis and some other ports we are now completely blockaded with ice. In our usual visit to the river last evening, we first visited the pier, and we found that it indicated but 28 inches water in the channel. Looking up the river, a broad sheet of ice extends itself out from either score until it leaves but a small channel between the two masses. Along the shore at the steamboat landing ice is forming rapidly, and by this morning the boats will all be frozen in. In the Allegheny river, ice is the ruling element. At a point commencing about one hundred and fifty yards above the old aqueduct piers the river is closed entirely over, and this state of things is to be run as far as the bend of the river can be followed with the eye. It may be said that the Allegheny is closed to Freeport, for there are but few places where there is any open water. At nine o'clock yesterday morning the mercury stood at ten degrees above zero: at twelve o'clock at fifteen degrees above zero, and at five o'clock p. m., at thirteen degrees above zero. Such cold weather has not been experienced before, this winter. As a matter of course, business at the landing is entirely suspended, and the boats have all taken in their staging, and are well braced out with spars.

It is unnecessary for us to state that no boats have arrived or departed since our last.

The C. E. Hillman left Cincinnati for this port on Saturday last.

The Leonora No. 2 is loading at Cincinnati for this port.

The Dictator, Capt. W. B. Donaldson, leaves Louisville this evening for New Orleans.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* contains the following items of news:

Chas. Knox, of the Bostona No. 2, reports a new and ponderous snag in the middle of the Ohio river, nearly opposite the mill, between Antiquity and Racine. Pilots must keep an eye on this interloper.

The Rebecca departed for Cincinnati from Nashville on the 5th loaded to her guards, and refusing freight. Cumberland River slowly falling.

Telegraphic correspondence Cincinnati *Commercial.*

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6—2:40 P. M.—EDS. COM.—The Goldena sunk a few days ago, in Cut Off, at the mouth of White River. Boat and chimneys clear out of sight. A total loss. No Particulars.

CAIRO, Jan. 6.—EDS. COM.—The steamer Marmora broke her shaft at the mouth of White River a few days ago. She has gone to [illegible]

The Louisville *Democrat* says:

The tow boat Hornet run on a pile of rocks, yesterday, at the head of the canal, and sunk two boats loaded with coal. The Hornet got off safe.

Capt. Hugh Campbell, of the Wild Wagoner, has received intelligence that, after an almost interminable law suit of ten years, relative to the invention of the "steam capstan," he has been awarded heavy damages for an infringement on his patent. Capt. Campbell, we understand, goes east to receive his just reward.

The Louisville *Courier* says:

On the Falls last evening there were 6½ feet water in the pass down the Indian Chute.

There was much excitement over the destruction of the Eleanora Carrel. The loss on the boat and cargo, it is thought, will be fully $200,000. If the fire had occurred at night it would have been terrible, as half the boats in port would have been burned. Early yesterday eight pair of floating boats, loaded with coal, arrived from Pittsburgh, the last of the fleet. It was all destined for lower ports, and it was designed sending it through the canal yesterday, as by to-day, owing to the rapid fall of water, there would not be a sufficient depth of water in the channel to float them. The tow boats Hornet and Valid were engaged yesterday towing the coal boats into the canal. While the Hornet, early yesterday morning, was towing a pair of coal boats belonging to Mr. Haigh, of Pittsburgh, into the canal, she got too far out into the current, or suck of the Falls, and the boats were were standed and sunk on the reef of the rocks at the head of the Falls. As the river was falling fast, the coal may possibly be saved, though one of the boats was badly crushed, and may go to pieces.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Jan. 8—1 keg mdse, Guckenheimer & Bro; 4 doz brooms, Seibert & Morgan; 5 bxs mdse, Forsyth, Taylor & co; 18 dressed hogs, Sturgeon & Bro; 28 do do, J P Hanna & co; 22 do do, E H Myers & co; 2 cars scrap iron, Wm Mullins; 9 dressed hogs, Fetzer & Armstrong; 1 car wheat, 92 bbls flour, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 36 bgs cloverseed, Kirkpatrick & Bro; 1 car wheat, Liggett & co; 57 doz pails, etc, etc, Watt & Wilson; 1 car lumber, J C Bidwell; 5 cars hh goods, William Coleman; 30 bdls felloes, Mawhinney, Hare & co; 1 car oats, Culp & Shepard; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD, Jan. 8—10 bbls oil, E H Myers & co; 2 hhds tobacco, 2 pkgs do, E Megraw; 15 bundles trunk straps, Bell & Baird; 20 cks pearls, J B Canfield; 119 oil bbls, W H Byram; 12 slabs steel, Brown & co; 100 bbls flour, E Heazleton; 100 do do, H Rea jr; 100 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 33 sacks cloverseed, Kirk & Patrick; 13 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & co; 4 pkgs lard, Shriver & Lazear; 2 cars lumber, Geo Ruff; 5 pkgs lard, Cook, Bro & co; 13 pkgs butter, 31 do brooms, L H Voigt & co; 3 cars copper, Hussey & co; 1 do metal, Ninick & co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R., Jan. 8—12 kegs lard, 2 bbls dry apples, 2 barrels butter, Wm Miller; 4 kegs butter, M W Rankin; 31 sks barley, W Keys; 68 do do, Z Wainwright; 8 hogs, R Sturgeon; 8 bbls flour, 1 keg lard, Jas McConnell; 120 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 2 cars staves, C C Smith; 6 do do, Smith & Hemphill; 256 empty oil bbls, J Milligan.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 6.—2 boxes wine, Dr J Dickson; 89 bdls paper Pittsburgh Paper Co; 29 sks oats, H Temple; 1 bbl eggs, 3 bags flaxseed, 2 pkgs butter, J O'Hanlon; 10 sks corn meal, R Williams; 60½ doz brooms, Jas McCallum; 170 bags flaxseed, M B Suydam; 1 car corn, Steel & Son; 235 bags barley, J Gipperich; 2 cars corn, Jas McKinney; 116 sks flaxseed, Ewer & Hamilton; 150 bags wheat, D Gilmore & co; 201 oil bbls, Pearl Oil Co; 3 casks cheese, G Meyers.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, and all intermediate ports. The swift sidewheel
Passenger Steamer, Bayard,
GEORGE D. MOORE, MASTER,
Leaves Pittsburgh for Parkersburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
Leaves Wheeling for Parkersburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock, p. m.
RETURNING.
Leaves Parkersburgh for Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Marietta for Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling for Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
oc2 JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents.

REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY, at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 7 am. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

W. D. PATTERSON......A. AMMON......J. B. SCHLEITEIN.
PATTERSON, AMMON & CO., Commission Merchants, FLOUR, GRAIN AND GENERAL PRODUCE DEALERS, Nos. 380 and 382 Penn Street, Scott's New Building, opposite C. & P. R. R. Depot. ap5:ly

ALEX. M'BANE......J. B. ANJER.
M'BANE & ANJER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. apl1:ly

THOS. POTTER......JOHN AIKEN......S. A. SHEPPARD.
POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and produce generally. No. 360 LIBERTY STREET, opposite Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY, Produce and Commission Merchant, Warehouse No. 304 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Beans, Tallow, Feathers, Brooms, Potatoes, Hominy, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Onions, Flour, Grain, Clover Seeds, Timothy Seeds, Flax Seeds, Game and Poultry. Particular attention given to Produce Consignments. au15

WILKINS LINHART, (Successor to Mackeown & Linhart,) Dealer in Flour and Grain, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 251 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. fel:ly

R. H. JACK, GROCER, Nos. 1 and 2 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH, PA. au6:ly

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally, 113 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

W. CULP......OTIS SHEPARD
CULP & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce. No. 347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling order for Merchandise generally. oc6:ly

WM. P. BECK......THOS. MITCHELL.
WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Country Produce, Provisions, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fish, &c., Produce, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, &c., Salt and Lime. jy18

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

W. KIRKPATRICK......J. KIRKPATRICK......J. L. FERSON
KIRKPATRICK, BRO. & CO., (Successors to Joseph Kirkpatrick & Bro.,) Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Nails, Glass and Oils, Nos. 191 and 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jy28

D. REITER......J. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and purchasing agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures, Warehouse, No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufacturers of Lard Oil, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 68 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on Consignments.

SHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se13:ly

GEORGE S. HEAD......GEORGE METZGAR.
HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 249 Liberty Street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh. ap8:ly

P. REYMER......J. S. REYMER......WM. D. REYMER.
REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Fireworks, &c., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. jy22:ly

FETZER & ARMSTRONG, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 18 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe25:ly

D. WALLACE, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Grain, No. 338 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse corner Wayne and Penn streets. no17:ly

H. RIDDLE, No. 188 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21

J. S. LIGGETT......JOHN LINDSAY
J. S. LIGGETT & CO., City Flouring Mills, corner Liberty and Adams streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Capacity, 400 barrels per day. ap2

JOHN I. HOUSE......EDWARD HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT DALZELL......A. G. DALZELL.
ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN FLOYD......WILLIAM FLOYD.
JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 172 Wood and 223 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jels

CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (Successor to James Holmes & Co.,) Pork Packer and dealer in Provisions, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN WATT......JOHN WILSON.
WATT & WILSON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 158 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ja25

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, No. 89 Water street and 66 Front street, Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SHUTE......L. VOIGHT.
L. H. VOIGHT & Co., (Successors to G. Graff,) Produce and Commission Merchants, 267 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

DAVID M. EDGERTON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 107 Wood street, Pittsburgh Pa. fe2:ly

HENRY LAMBERT......JOHN SHIPTON......A. C. WALLACE.
LAMBERT, SHIPTON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers, No. 3 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. ja16

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent of the Franklin, Philadelphia and Baltimore Insurance Companies, North-east corner WOOD and Third streets.

W. P. JONES, Agent for the North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 87 WATER STREET.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Company, corner MARKET and WATER STREETS.